# The Saturday Evening Post.

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## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### THE MANIAC.

Oh, poor maid, thy hapless tale to hear,
What heart so hard as not bestow a tear,
And mourn to see a rose so young and sweet,
Exposed to every blast—by every tempest beat.

Behold, as she strives her sorrows to speak,
Contending griefs in her bosom rise;
The tear falls fast on her faded cheek,
And in silence the plaintive murmur dies.

"Ah! say," she cries, "is he far away—
His bosom wash'd with the dashing spray,
And his sorrows sooth'd with the sea nymph's play,
Whilst I am left to weep?

"Does he think—does he think, no more of me,
While his heart is soothed with the mermaid's glee,
And its glowing bath'd in the cooling sea,
Far blown in the briny deep?

"No—let he calls me—he loves me well—
Come, oh! I'll come, love, with thee to dwell,
In the crystal sea, and the coral cell."

Sad hangs o'er the foaming depths below,
And sings and smiles though her tears of woe,
As wildly around her arms she flung,
And her pale, pale hand in agony wrung.

But ah! that smile—that frantic air,
Is an emblem of despair;
More chill, more pale is now that cheek,
Where once the bloom of health did seek
To imitate the rose.

Her loosen'd tresses wildly flow,
O'er a bosom white as the new fallen snow;
And oft in her haste would her fingers rise,
To press them back from her weeping eyes,
Which speak her many woes.

Ah! poor girl, it was not meet,
The surf should be the winding sheet,
Of a heart whose loveliness did wait,
And which well deserved a better fate;

But the waves that dash o'er the rocks below,
The hapless end of the maniac show;
And the traveller passing by the sad place,
Still shuddering, hides his pensive face:
Or o'er the precipice looks with fear,
And weeps for the maiden that slumbers there.

X. Y. C.

### TO ——,

'Tis past—and the links that bound me
Are riven away from my soul—
The ties that affection twin'd round me,
No longer obey thy control.

Tho' memory may still wreath the hours
Of bliss, I have pass'd near thee,
With a chaplet of choicest flowers
That smile in the noontide glee,

Yet ev'ning will find them faded,
Their beauty—their lustre gone,
Like the heart that remembrance hath shaded
With visions of happiness flown.

O, woman! the idol—the theme!—
Of one who but liv'd in thy smile;
Thy unkindness has wak'd from a dream
That promised his cares to beguile.

I have worship'd—that passion has past,
But traces, deep-marked, remain—
A phantom too lovely to last:
It has fleeted and left me to pain!

O'er the wreck of hopes blighted, I sigh,
That affections so ardent, so cherish'd,
As those that have cost fit thine eye,
Have faded—and fleeted, and perish'd.

D.

### SERENADE.

Lady love—lady love—with bright azure eyes,
Oh! quick from thy pillow, my lovely one rise;
The night it is calm, and the moon's shining clear,
Thy lover is beauteous—love waits thee there.
Dull sleep from thine eyelids, chase now away,
And listen, oh! listen, to love's tender lay;
For never did minstrel his soft guitar string
To a lay half so pure, as the lay I now sing.
Then lady love—lady love—quickly arise,
With consent on thy lips, love's soft beam on thine eyes.

My lady love—lady love—open thine eyes—
Heard'st thou my sorrow, hear'st thou my sighs;
Thy father is cruel—the night's wearing fast,
Cast back from thee, lady, it may be the last.
To-morrow's eve views me on billowy sea,
Afar from my country—afar, love, from thee.
Then 'rt coming! I see thee—for me thou doth rise,
Consent's on thy lips, love's soft beam in thine eyes.
I hear thee—oh! kind one, thou'rt hast'ning to me.
To cheer thy sad lover's dark path o'er the sea.

SELIM.

### THE EXILE.

The sun's parting beam trembled light on the wave,
O'er whose bosom the Exile is destined to roam;
The deep sigh of anguish he mournfully breathes,
As painful, tho' fond recollection revives
The scenes of his isle and his dearly loved home.

Oh! God, he exclaimed, and with looks of despair,
Shall this heart by oppression and tyranny torn,
Thus exiled, be cast on the world's chilling care?
Shall hostile betrayers this mercyless hear
Me from all I hold dear, with no hope to return.

Roll on sinking orb, to thy mild pillow'd throne—
Thy beams to the heart of affliction is lost;
Every feeling of bliss from its current hath flown,
All now seem as drear as the waves sullen roam,
On whose perilous bosom my frail barque is tost.

How furious, relentless, is tyranny's power,
To banish, to tear me from all I revere:
Ah! when will the reign of oppression give o'er,
When vanish these dark rushing sorrows that lour,
And the sweet smile of hope, and of joy, re-appear.

Now ye winds, bear me o'er to some far distant isle,
Where frowns of hostility ne'er may encroach;
Where peace once again with her pleasures may smile,
Nor misery's rude piercing arrows assail,
Or shrink this sad heart at a tyrant's approach.

Adieu to my country—and friendship adieu,
Tho' now as an Exile, I'm borne on the wave;
Yet oft will the pangs of remembrance renew
Every sense of endearment that binds me to you,
'Till this bosom shall sink in the home of the grave.

ELLEN.

## THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

### ESSAY—No 6.

Of all the passions which invade and rankle in the human breast, there is not one so destructive of the mind's peace as Envy. It is an enemy to that inward quiet, without which it is impossible for any one to participate in, or enjoy any comfort or happiness whatever. An envious man is never contented or happy, because his heart is rendered unfit, and is incapacitated to experience any pleasure or peace by being the seat of envy, which predominates over him, governs him with an absolute sway, and makes him a prey to discontent and disquietude. An envious man grieves at another's prosperity. If his neighbour is happy, or is enjoying any comforts from which he is excluded, he grudges him that happiness and comfort, and secretly wishes his downfall. The man who is envious, is grieved and perplexed at the welfare of his fellow man—is troubled and vexed if he is fortunate, and the more of the good things of this world his fellow is enjoying, the more is he tormented and dissatisfied. If he hears another well spoken of, or praised, he feels an inward pang—an inward jealousy; he feels a desire, and indulges a wish to hear his character traduced and aspersed, and to see him sunk in the estimation of those by whom he is so highly eulogized, and who evince towards him so many marks of respect and esteem—That superior excellence, and purity of character, which the man of envy beholds in others, and to which he feels conscious he can never pretend, stings him to the heart, and mortifies him to the very soul. Well aware of the littleness and worthlessness of his own character, he will resort to every means, however base, to cast an odium on, and if possible, to consign to obloquy, the reputation of those who are esteemed and respected, and whose meritorious deeds entitle them to the praise and good will of all worthy persons. Every stratagem will be used by him to tumble them from that high eminence on which they stand, and to which he knows full well he can never reach. The envious man will level the poisoned shafts of slander and scandal at him whom he envies, and will call in the aid of falsehood and sophistry, in order to support him in his vile purpose. He will endeavour to wrest from his more fortunate fellow, that without which life is irksome—without which wealth is as nothing—that which bears man through the various and changeable scenes of fortune—that which is dearer, and far more valuable than life itself—his good name.—Envy is a passion which knows no rest—knows no happiness. It is a trait of character which renders its possessor a constant victim to uneasiness and disquietude. If the man of envy sees that in another to which he cannot attain, he becomes so tortured by that execrable feeling which dwells within his breast, that he will adopt any measure, however foul, which he thinks can contribute to injure or disparage the good name of the object of his uneasiness, and will seize with eagerness upon every opportunity which he flatters himself will in the least accelerate his wicked and unprincipled design. Envy is a source from whence originates many of those evils which infest mankind, and hurries them into the commission of deeds which darken the human character—deeds at which humanity shudders, and from which every man of equity and morality turns with disgust. From envy emanates that mean selfishness which wishes to engross all to self, and wishes to monopolize every thing to the total exclusion of others. "Base envy withers at another's joy, and hates that excellence it cannot reach."—It wishes no one well—it wishes no one to prosper—it wishes, if possible, to mar the happiness, and depress the joy of every one, and is disposed, like the fabled basilisk, if not physically, at least morally, to kill any one on whom it darts its malignant glance. From envy springs a desire of revenge; and to what a number of fatal consequences has that latter passion led, and how often has it nerved the arm of one man to bury the dagger in the bosom of his fellow man. Envy is the parent of slander, which has deprived many a one of their property, and what is still a greater loss, character—which has robbed many a family of its peace and happiness, and which has bereaved many a domestic circle of that content and mutual love which they were enjoying, but which has been blasted by the foul tongue of slander. Many other evils, which have led to equally as fatal consequences, might be enumerated, which have originated from, and have owed their birth to envy. Envy is not solely confined to the ignorant, but has often found access into the bosoms of men whose literary and scientific acquirements would be thought sufficient to make them spurn a feeling so dishonourable, and so unworthy their character—whose education should have been a barrier between them and it. We have had instances of men who, notwithstanding their knowledge and erudition, have been often actuated by, and have sacrificed many a sentiment at the shrine of envy. There have been men of talents, whose names rank first on the classic list, several of whose actions, if traced through their different sinuosities, would be found to have owed their origin to that destructive passion.

Nature its mother, habit its nurse,
Wit, spirit, faculties, but make it worse;
Reason itself but gives it edge and power,
As heaven's blest beam turns vinegar more sour. *Shakspeare*

Envy dwells only in the breasts of mean and ungenerous men. A truly honourable man will repel its suggestions with firmness, because he knows it to run counter to that nobleness and generosity of soul which characterise him whom honour guides. Any man whose honour is not spurious, will wish to see all around him prosperous and happy, and will not envy and hate his neighbour merely because fortune has smiled upon him more propitiously, or dealt out her gifts to him in greater abundance. DATAMES.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

### SLAVERY.

Messrs. Editors—The editorial remarks upon Slavery, in your last number, has led me again to write upon that subject, and I hope your readers will excuse an American for bringing it once more before them—it is one which justly claims the attention of every citizen whose honor is impeached, and whose interest is at stake, by the existence of Slavery in our otherwise happy and virtuous country.

While joining in the celebration of the forty ninth Anniversary of our National Freedom, and after listening to the "Declaration of Independence," I gazed upon the audience to whom it had been just read, to ascertain whether I could perceive in their countenances any indication that they remembered, that at that very moment there existed in our own country no less than "a million and a half of Slaves, wearing a chain much more galling than that of our fathers, when with their hearts up to heaven, and their swords in their hands, they resolved to die, or to be free." I thought (perhaps it was fancy) that I could perceive a blush—well, my countrymen, I mentally exclaimed, well may ye blush for your country's ingratitude to God and injustice to man.

The "awful subject of Slavery" held possession of my mind, and I could not participate in the pleasure which the orator before me presented. Ah, methought, when his eloquence shone most conspicuous in depicting the insults and wrongs which our fathers endured from the iron hand of tyranny and oppression, strange that he should forget the injured and oppressed African now in bondage, the clanking of whose chains are heard amidst our National Jubilee, which, far more eloquence than words, invokes the intercession of every philanthropic heart, and whose bitter tears, and sighs, and groans, ascend on high before the throne of the compassionate and ever righteous God.

Since then I have read several orations, which were delivered on that day; and I am pleased to find that all have not forgotten the poor African, whose emancipation from American Slavery is a theme well worthy the orator.

I have also read with much satisfaction, a sermon on Slavery, which was preached in the seventh Presbyterian church in this city, at an united meeting of christians of different religious persuasions, to celebrate our National Independence, on the 4th of July last, by the Rev. James Patterson. This sermon, as might be expected from the Rev. Author, is well calculated to aid very much the friends of emancipation, who will be happy to learn, that it is published and already sent abroad in the world.

Permit me humbly to suggest, which is my design at present, in writing to those who may publicly officiate on the birth day of our National Liberty, whether in the sanctuary of God, or in any other place, the importance of introducing the subject of American Slavery. This is a subject which cannot be too frequently presented to the public, and the real friends of Liberty will always hear it with attention. If all would introduce it on that occasion, when the hearts of millions are warm in the cause of freedom, the friends of emancipation would soon obtain the desire of their hearts—the foul stain which now disgraces the American history, would soon cease to spread, and heaven's great King pronounce his benediction upon our Nation, then truly free, great and good, and as surely not till then possessing a first claim to either of these exalted titles. M.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

For the gratification of such of your numerous readers, who may feel an interest in the recital of horrid deeds that occurred during the American Revolution, I am induced to extract the following authentic account of the Wyoming Massacre, from Marshall's life of Washington—vide page 555

The scene of greatest misery and suffering was Wyoming. This is a tract of country lying on both sides of the Susquehanna, which was claimed by Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and was settled by emigrants, from the former of those states, who were said to have purchased the land from the Indian proprietors. This settlement which had flourished in a remarkable degree, contained upwards of a thousand families, and had furnished, it is said, nearly that number of soldiers to the continental army, besides garrisons for the forts they had erected in their country for their own security. Unfortunately they had not been exempted from those political divisions, which carried to an excess, poison the source of all human felicity, destroy those sweet affections which attach members of the same family to each other, and plant the most deadly hate where nature or early habits had sown the seeds of harmony and love.

While the great body of the settlement joined their countrymen in the existing contest, and manifested a degree of zeal equal to that which was displayed in any other part of the union, some few adhered to the royal cause. Encouraged by their distance from the military force of the nation, and stimulated perhaps by their neighbours in Canada, they did not conceal their motives or their objects, and, having experienced what they deemed severity, many of them were induced at an early period of the war, to take refuge among the neighbouring Indians, or at the posts occupied by the British. Their numbers gradually increased, and their resentments sustained no diminution. At their head was a Colonel John Butler, the cousin of Colonel Zebulon Butler, the gentleman who was in command in the militia of Wyoming.

The commencement of the year had furnished news indicative of hostile designs on the part of the Indians; but as the time approached when the great blow they meditated was to be given, the cunning policy of increasing its effect, by lulling into security those against whom it was to be directed, was successfully resorted to. Several messengers came in from the hostile tribes, charged with assurances of their peaceful dispositions, and Butler himself, in a numerous assemblage of savages, declared in their peculiar language, that he was about to withdraw to Detroit, "his hand being too short to do any thing this year." Their designs, however, were penetrated; and it is said that letters were dispatched to Congress and the General, stating the dangers which threatened that frontier. Their letters were unfortunately intercepted by the tories of Pennsylvania. Meanwhile, the inhabitants for their security, took refuge in their forts.

On the first of July, a body supposed to be nearly sixteen hundred strong, composed of about three hundred Indians, led by their own chiefs, and a number of tories, painted like Indians, under the command of Colonel John Butler, broke into the Wyoming settlement, and obtained easy possession of one of the two upper forts, which being garrisoned, as is alleged, chiefly by concealed tories, was delivered up without opposition—the other was taken.

The two principal forts, Kingston and Wilkesbarre, were near each other, on opposite sides of the river. Colonel Zebulon Butler, marched into Kingston with the greatest part of the armed force of the country, and a number of women and children took refuge in the same place. After rejecting a summons to surrender, he proposed a parley, and a place at some distance from the fort was agreed on for a meeting of the chiefs. He marched out with four hundred men to the place appointed, where no person was found on the part of the enemy; but at a still greater distance from the fort, at the foot of a mountain, a flag was exhibited, which retired as he approached, as if apprehensive of danger from the armies.—Colonel Butler continued to advance until he found himself almost enveloped by the enemy, who ran and fired on him; notwithstanding the effect to be expected from such circumstances, his troops displayed such a degree of firmness, and acquitted themselves with so much resolution, that the advantage was rather on their side; when a soldier either through treachery or cowardice, cried out "the Colonel has ordered a retreat." Immediate confusion was succeeded by a total rout. The troops fled towards the river, which they endeavored to pass, in order to enter fort Wilkesbarre; the enemy pursued "with the fury of devils," and of the four hundred who had marched out on this unfortunate parley, only about twenty escaped. Fort Kingston was immediately invested, and to increase the terror of the garrison, and impress on them the horrors of their situation, the green and bleeding scalps of their murdered countrymen were sent in for their inspection.

Colonel Zebulon Butler, having withdrawn himself and family down the river, Colonel Dennison, the commanding officer, went out with a flag to enquire of the officer commanding the besiegers, what terms would be allowed the garrison on surrendering the fort? uniting to Spartan brevity more than cannibal ferocity, this tutored savage answered in two words, "The hatchet." Having lost great part of his garrison, being unable to hold out longer, and not supposing it possible that the unresisting could be coolly and deliberately massacred, Colonel Dennison surrendered at discretion.—He misunderstood the character of those into whose hands he had fallen. The threat of Butler was executed with scrupulous punctuality. After selecting a few prisoners, the great body of the people in the fort were enclosed in the houses, fire was applied to them, and they were consumed together.

Butler then passed over to Wilkesbarre, which was surrended without resistance. This effort to mollify the revengeful fury which governed him was unavailing. The continental soldiers, amounting to about seventy, were hacked to pieces. The remaining men, with the women and children, shared the fate of their brethren in Kingston, they perished in the flames. All show of resistance was now terminated, but the ruin contemplated was not yet complete. Near three thousand persons had escaped—flying without money, clothes or food, they sought for safety in the interior country. To prevent their returning, every thing remaining behind them was doomed to destruction. Fire and the sword were alternately applied; and all the houses and improvements which the labour of years had provided, as well as every living animal which could be found, were destroyed. The settlements of the tories alone were preserved.—"They appeared," says Mr. Gordon, "as Islands in the midst of surrounding ruin."

Some peculiar instances of barbarity have been related in the details given of this expedition, at which human nature recoils. Parents were murdered by their children, and brothers and sisters fell by the hands of brothers. Of such crimes are we capable, when the torch of civil discord is once lighted among us, and all the endearing social ties which sweeten life, are made to yield to political fury!

The incursions of irregulars may be often repeated, but are seldom of long duration.—The invaders of Wyoming withdrew from the country they had laid waste, before the arrival of the continental troops which were detached to meet them. R.

### RECEIPTS FOR THE LADIES.

[We extract the following from the manuscript receipt book of a first rate house-keeper. It may be of use to young married ladies.]

*Composition Cake.*—One pound of flour, one of sugar, half pound of butter, seven eggs, half a pint of cream, and a gill of brandy.

*Tea Cake.*—Three cups of sugar, three eggs, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, a small lump of pearlash, and make it not quite as stiff as pound cake.

*Loaf Cake.*—Five pounds of flour, two of sugar, three quarters of a pound of lard, and the same quantity of butter, one pint of yeast, eight eggs, one quart of milk; roll the sugar in the flour; add the raisins and spice after the first rising.

*Pint Cake.*—One pint of dough, one teacup of sugar, one of butter, three eggs, one teaspoonful of pearlash, with raisins and spices.

*Soft Gingerbread.*—Six tea cups of flour, three of molasses, one of cream one of butter, one table spoonful of ginger, and one of pearlash.

*Wafers.*—One pound of flour, quarter of a pound of butter, two eggs beat, one glass of wine, and a nutmeg.

*Jumbles.*—Three pounds of flour, two of sugar, one of butter, eight eggs, with a little caraway seed; add a little milk if the eggs are not sufficient.

*Soft Cakes in little pans.*—One and a half pound of butter rubbed into two pounds of flour, add one wine glass of wine, one of rose water, two of yeast, nutmeg, cinnamon and currants.

*Diet Bread.*—One pound of flour, one of sugar, nine eggs, leaving out some of the whites, a little mace and rose water.

*Wonders.*—Two pounds of flour, three quarters of a pound of sugar, half pound of butter, nine eggs, a little mace and rose water.

*A light Cake baked in cups.*—One and a half pounds of sugar, half pound of butter rubbed into two pounds of flour, one glass of wine, one of rose water, eight eggs and half a nutmeg.

*Sponge Cake.*—Five eggs, half pound of sugar, and a quarter of a pound of flour.

*Another.*—One pound of sugar, nine eggs, the weight of four eggs of flour; beat the yolks and whites separate; mix the sugar and eggs together before you add the flour; a little nutmeg.

*Another.*—Five eggs, three cups of flour, two of sugar, and a little cinnamon.

*Pound Cake.*—Three eggs, nine spoonfuls of butter, three of sugar and three handfuls of flour.

*Dough Cake.*—Two coffee cups of dough, two of sugar, one and a half of butter, eight eggs, two tea spoonfuls of pearlash, wine and plumbs; add very little flour.

*Cream Cake.*—Four cups of flour, three of sugar, one of butter, one of cream, five eggs, one tea spoonful of pearlash; rub the butter and sugar together, then add the rest.

*Shrewsbury Cake.*—One pound of flour, three quarters of a pound of sugar, three quarters of a pound of butter, four eggs, one nutmeg, one glass of brandy.

*Clove Cake.*—Three pounds of flour, one of butter, one of sugar, three eggs, two spoonfuls of cloves—mix it with molasses.

*Cake.*—One tea cup of butter, two of sugar, three of flour, and four eggs.

*Cookies.*—One tea cup of butter, one of sugar, one egg, and flour.

*To boil Ham.*—It should be boiled in a large quantity of water, and that for a long time—one quarter of an hour for each pound—the rind to be taken off when warm. The ham is most palatable when cold, and should be sent to the table with eggs, horse-radish and mustard. This affords a cheap repast at any time of day.

*Bread pudding.*—One pound of soft bread or biscuit, soaked in one quart of milk, run through a sieve or cullender; add seven eggs, three quarters of a pound of sugar, one quarter of a pound of butter, nutmeg, cinnamon, one gill of rose water, one pound raisins, half a pint of milk; bake three quarters of an hour, middling hot oven.

*Rice Pudding.*—Half pint of rice, six ounces of sugar, two quarts of milk, salt, butter, and allspice, put cold into a hot oven, bake two and a half hours.

*Indian Pudding.*—Three pints of scalded milk, seven spoonfuls of fine Indian meal, stir well together while hot, let it stand until cooled, add four eggs, half pound of butter, spices and sugar—bake four hours.

## COLLECTANEA.

### SOMNOLENCY.

Dean Swift preached a sermon on this text from Acts.

"And there set in a window a certain young man named Eutychus, being fallen into a deep sleep; and as Paul was long preaching, he sunk down with sleep, and fell down from the third loft and was taken up dead." He was, however, restored to life by Paul. The Dean commences thus:

I have chosen these words with a design, if possible, to disturb some part of this audience of half an hour's sleep, for the convenience and exercise whereof, this place, at this season of the day, is very much celebrated.

There is, indeed, one mortal disadvantage to which preaching is subject: that those, who, by the wickedness of their lives, stand in the greatest need, have usually the smallest share; for either they are absent upon the account of idleness, or spleen, or hatred to religion, or in order to dose away the intemperance of the week: or if they do come, they are sure to employ their minds rather any other way, than regarding or attending to the business of the place.

The accident which happened to this young man in the text, hath not been sufficient to discourage his successors; but because the preachers now in the world, however they may exceed St. Paul in the art of setting men to sleep, do extremely fall short of him in the working of miracles, therefore men are become so cautious, as to choose more safe and convenient stations and postures for taking their repose, without hazard of their persons; and upon the whole matter, choose rather to trust their destruction to miracle, than their safety.

### PROOFS OF AFFECTION.

RELATED BY MR. CURRAN.

When a boy I was one morning playing at marbles in the village ball-alley, with a light heart and lighter pocket. The gibe and the jest went gaily round, when suddenly there appeared amongst us a stranger, of a very remarkable and cheerful aspect; his intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage; on the contrary he seemed pleased and even delighted, he was a benevolent creature, and the rays of infancy (after all, the happiest we shall ever see,) perhaps rose upon his memory. God bless him! I see his fine form, at the distance of half a century, just as he stood before me in the little ball-alley in the days of my childhood. His name was Boyse, he was the Rector of Newmarket. To me he took a particular fancy. I was winning and full of waggery, thinking every thing that was eccentric, and by no means a miser of my eccentricities; every one was welcome to share of them, and I had plenty to spare after having freighted the company. Some sweetmeats easily bribed me home with him. I learned from poor Boyse my alphabet, and my grammar, and the rudiments of the classics. He taught me all he could, and then sent me to school at Middleton. *In short, he made a man of me.*—I recollect it was about five and thirty years afterwards, when I had raised to some eminence at the bar, and when I had a seat in Parliament, on my return one day from Court, I found an old gentleman alone in my drawing room; his feet familiarly placed on each side of the Italian marble chimney-piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home. He turned round—*it was my friend of the ball-alley.* I rushed instinctively into his arms, and burst into tears. Words cannot describe the scene which followed:—"You are right sir; you are right. The chimney-piece is yours—the pictures are yours—the house is yours. You gave me all I have—my friend—my father—my benefactor!" He dined with me; and in the evening I caught the tear glistening in his fine blue eye, when he saw poor Jack, the creature of his bounty, rising in the House of Commons to reply to a Right Honorable. Poor Boyse! he is now gone—and no suiter had a larger deposit of practical benevolence in the court above. This is his wine—let us drink to his memory.

### 4th JULY TOASTS—*At Elkton, Md.*

By Mr. Robert Virtue, (a cabinet maker.) The *cabinet* of our country—May its measures be conducted with skill and wisdom, and each *secretary furnish* his *bureau* suitably to the best interests of his country.

By Mr. John Kinkead, (a saddler.) May the *saddle-seat* of the office never be occupied by the incompetent; nor *reins* of government deputed to those who require either the *curb* or *spur*.

By Mr. Adam Purves, (a tailor.) May the *thread of* that man's life be *cut* "who attempts to *cabbage* from his country."

By Mr. Joseph Fisher, (a shoemaker.) The *last* of our country—May it *suit* the *soul*, and *fit* the *understanding* of *such* patriots who hold out even to the *end*.

By Mr. Alexander Kinkead, (a wheel and cartwright.) The *wheels* of general and state government—May they *revolve* in their proper *track*; and those who leave the right *road*, get *up to the hub* in the *mire* of difficulty.

By Mr. Philip D. Riley, (a taylor.) The enemies of our rights and liberties—May they be *sheared* to the quick; *sewed* with the *goose*; *run through* with the *bodkin*, and *laid out on the board*.

By Leven R. Shockly, (a farmer)—

The *harvest* is plenty, the laborers are few,
The return of this day makes still more to do,
For the crop that was *seeded* in '76,
Gets larger and larger each year that we fix—
A treaty with England, or a law of our own;
Or obtain, by fair purchase, the Indian's *new ground*.

By Mr. Wm. Rochester, (a merchant.) Our Ambassadors at foreign courts—May their *negotiations* be *ruled* by the *standard* of discretion; the *scales* of justice to be so *equipoised* at the beginning of the *settlement*, that the *measure* of our country's rights may be duly appreciated; and at the *closing of accounts* a *balance may be struck* to the *credit* of our country.

From L'Histoire des Chiens Celebres.

### THE DOG OF EXPEDIENTS.

One of the mountaineers of Auvergne, whose trade it is to exhibit live monkeys and dancing bears, had also trained a half dozen dogs to different exercises. One mounted guard, with a gun and little sabre; another made perilous leaps; a third jumped like a frog; a fourth clad in a black robe and placed in a chair, maintained a thesis, by howling incessantly at the others, who replied in return by barking at him. In short, this little corps of four footed comedians formed the revenue of their master with two; for mankind pay better for what amuses them than lessons of wisdom and prudence. Through a jealousy, too common among people of the same trade, another dealer of bears, poisoned five of the dramatis personæ of his rival, who, afflicted at so serious a loss, (for five dancers cannot be made in a day,) fell sick and took to his bed. Having no means, and being in extreme want, the poor devil had recourse to the following expedient; he trained his remaining Spaniel to carry a billet, on which were written the following verses:—

For my sick master in his bed,
Mourning o'er his actors dead,
All whose drollery hath fled,
Kind spectators give me bread.

The animal, who was very sagacious, had learnt his part in less than a week, when his owner said go Sapajou and save the life of your master. Sapajou was a little marmoset, that mounted the dog's back and laboured with him in his mimic exhibition. The dog accordingly received the monkey on his back, drest in a rose coloured gown, and a blue turban, then guided by the little son of the mountaineer, he went to the place Belle Cour, and crowds ran to see the sport. On this, the monkey alighted, and seized a stick, drove them to a certain distance, where they formed a circle. The ground, being clear, the dog, performed, by way of prelude, several of his customary tricks—he then danced a minuet with the monkey—he leapt for the King, the Queen, and the Count d'Artois, and at the conclusion of his tricks, he took a hat between his paws, and made a collection, as he solicited respectfully the delighted spectators. The farthings, pennies, and even pieces of silver fell in such abundance, that the sick master got money enough to cure him, and in a little time set up another corps of comedians.

The term Society is sometimes applied to a purely metaphysical being, a connexion founded upon virtue, formed by esteem, nourished by friendship, of which reason is the soul, and the source whence emanate all its pleasures. Society, of this nature, is like the philosopher's stone; visionaries search for it, the simple believe in it, but nobody finds it.—The term Society is, however, more commonly applied to connexions formed by chance, which are either suddenly thrown down like an edifice founded in the sand, or else moulder away in detail. This latter forms the common run of Society, and is the only one which you must hope to find. The great art of succeeding in it is to talk much, and reason little; to think well of yourself and slightly of others; to give importance to trifles and to ridicule great talents; to sacrifice reason to wit, virtue to prejudices, and decorum to fashion.

*Origin of the Stuart family.*—When Macbeth the tyrant of Scotland, had caused Banquo to be murdered, his son Fleance fled into Wales, and was kindly received by Gryffyth ap Llewellen, in whose court he was entertained with the warmest affection. During this time he became enamoured of Nest, the daughter of that Prince, and violated the laws of honor and hospitality by an illicit connexion with her, the consequence of which was, that she was delivered of a son, which was called Walter. In revenge for so foul an offence, Gryffyth ordered Fleance to be put to death, and reduced his daughter to the lowest servile situation, for having suffered herself to be dishonored by a stranger. As Walter advanced in years, he became distinguished for his valour, and an elevated mind. An angry dispute having arisen between him and one of his companions, the circumstances of his birth were mentioned by his antagonist in terms of reproach, which so irritated the fiery spirit of Walter, that he instantly killed

him; and, afraid of abiding the consequences of the murder he fled into Scotland. Upon his arrival in that kingdom, he insinuated himself among the Englishmen who were in the train of Queen Margaret, the sister of Edgar Atheling. There he soon acquired a general esteem, by his wisdom and good conduct; and his abilities unfolding as they were employed in the public service, he was appointed Lord Steward of Scotland, and receiver of the revenues of the realm. From this office he and his descendants took the surname of Stuart, and from this root have sprung the royal power of that name, and many illustrious families of Scotland.—*Selected from Warrington's Wales.*

BRENTA.

Our watery journey down Brenta, was indeed, delightful. Friendship, music, poetry, combined their charms with those of nature to enchant us and make one think the passage was too short. The scent of odoriferous plants, the smoothness of the water, the sweetness of the piano forte, which allured to its banks many of the gay inhabitants, who, glad of a change in the variety of their amusements, came down to the shore, and danced or sang as he went by, seized every sense at once, and filled me with unaffected pleasure. I longed to see the weeping willow planted along this elegant stream; but the Venetians like to see nothing weep. Miller says, "of all Europe, it prospers best in pensive Britain." Lovely Venice! wise in her councils, grave and steady in her just authority, splendid in her palaces, gay in her casinos, and charming in all. How sweetly the caged nightingales, when men are most silent, answer each other across the canals, increasing the enchantments of Venetian moonlight, while the full gondolas, skimming over the tide, with a lanthern in their stern, like glow-worms of a dark evening, dashing the cool wave too, as they glide along, leave no moments unmarked by peculiarity of pleasure.—[MRS. PIOZZI.

MADAME PASTA.

When Madame Pasta smiles, a beam of joy seems to have struck upon her heart, and to irradiate her countenance. Her whole face is bathed and melted in expression, instead of it glancing from particular points. When she speaks, it is music. When she moves, it is without thinking whether she is graceful or not. When she weeps, it is a fountain of tears, not a few tickling drops, that glitter and vanish the instant after. Madame Pasta thinks no more of the audience than the fawn that wounded comes to drink, or the flower that droops in the sun, or wags its sweet head in the gale. She gives herself entirely up to the impression of the part, loses her power over herself, is led away by her feelings, either to an expression of stupor or of artless joy—borrows beauty from deformity, charms unconsciously, and is transformed into the very being she represents. She does not act—she *is* it, looks it, breathes it. She does not study for an effect, but strives to possess herself of the feeling which should dictate what she is to do, and give birth to the proper degree of grace, dignity, ease, and force. This alone is true nature and true art.

*A carnation viewed through a Microscope.*

From an elegant bouquet, I selected a carnation, the fragrance of which led me to enjoy it frequently and near. The sense of smelling was not the only one affected on these occasions; while that was satisfied with powerful sweet, the ear was constantly attracted by an extremely soft but agreeable murmuring sound. It was easy to know that some animal within the covert must be the musician, and that the noise must come from some little creature suited to produce it. I instantly distended the lower part of the flower, and placing it in full light, could discover troops of little insects frisking with wild jollity among the narrow pedestals that supported its leaves, and the little threads that occupied its centre.

What a fragrant world for their habitation! what a perfect security from all annoyance in the dusky husks that surrounded the scene of action. Adapting a microscope to take in at one view the whole base of the flower. I gave myself an opportunity of contemplating what they were about, and this for many days together without giving them the least disturbance. Thus I could discover their economy, their passions, and their enjoyments.—The microscope on this occasion had given what nature seemed to have denied to the objects of contemplation.

The base of the flower extended itself under its influence, to a vast plain; the slender stems of the leaves became trunks of so many stately cedars—the threads in the middle seemed columns of a massy structure, supporting at the top their several ornaments; and the narrow spaces between were enlarged into walks, parterres, and terraces. On the polished bottom of these, brighter than Parian marble, walked in pairs, alone or in large companies, the winged inhabitants; these, from little dusky flies, for such only the naked eye would have shown them, were there raised to glorious glittering animals stained with living purple, and with a glossy gold, that would have made all the labours of the loom contemptible in the comparison. I could at leisure, as they walked together, admire their elegant limbs, their velvet shoulders, and their silken wings; their backs vieing with the empyrean in its blue; and their eyes each formed of a thousand other colours out-glittering the little planets and brilliant above description, and almost too great for admiration. I could observe them here singling out their favourite females courting them with the music of their buzzing wings, with little songs formed for their little organs, leading them from walk to walk among the perfumed shades—and pointing out to their taste the drop of liquid nectar just bursting from some vein within the living trunk. Here were the perfumed groves, the more than myrtle shades of the poet's fancy realised. Here the happy lovers spent their days in joyful dalliance, or in the triumphs of their little hearts, skipped after one another from stem to stem among the painted trees, or winged their short flight to the heights of all felicity.

*Extraordinary Impostors.*—The Hotel Monaco, which Marshal Davoust, Prince d'Eckmuhl, recently occupied, was formerly devoted to the reception of oriental ambassadors. Towards the end of the year 1714, a certain Mehemet Rizabecq, who called himself ambassador of the king of Persia, and the bearer of his commands, disembarked at Marseilles. He was received at two leagues from Paris by the Baron Breteuil, usher of ambassadors, and the Marshal de Matignon. On the 24th of January, 1715, he made his solemn entry into the capital with great pomp: he declined the royal carriages generally used on such occasions, and entered on horseback, preceded by the finest horses of the king's stables, superbly caparisoned, and trumpets and bands of music. The ambassador, richly arrayed in the Persian costume, was attended by a numerous train of domestics, and preceded by a herald bearing the Persian standard. The presents which he offered to the king were very inconsiderable. After passing a short time in France, during which he concluded, in the name of his pretended master, a treaty of alliance with Louis XIV. he sailed from Sweden and Denmark, and was never heard of after.

Rizabecq, according to the "Memoirs of the reign of Louis XIV" was a Portuguese Jesuit, who had never seen the prince he represented, nor even visited a single province of Persia. The government paid the expenses of his excellency, which amounted to 1000 livres per day!

## WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

Of one hundred and forty-one patients admitted into the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, near Frankford, from the time it was opened in May 1815, down to the month of March, 1824, only eighteen remained in the house without much sensible improvement.

A dreadful murder was committed on the 28th ult. in Giles county, Ten. A man named Lindsey, whilst walking arm in arm with his wife, to whom he had been only six months married, and in the presence of her mother and cousin, suddenly drew a pistol from his pocket and shot her dead.

Two brothers named Snow, lately arrived in Lebanon, (Pa.) from Indiana. They were weak and poor—asking alms by the way.—Soon after leaving Lebanon, one of them fell exhausted—his brother went for help and refreshments, but found him a corpse on his return.

While some laborers were engaged upon the Union Canal, Pennsylvania, a bank caved in, and dashed a man named George Kreel against the wheel of a cart so that he died out-right.

The number of strangers now at Saratoga, is not less than 1200; and among the number are Joseph Bonaparte and suite, who, it is understood, will continue during the warm season.

There is a disease among the horses in the neighbourhood of Georgetown, S. C. that proves very fatal. They are suddenly taken with a stiffness in the legs—then blunder about with their eyes staring wide open, perfectly blind, and in a few minutes drop down dead. A great many have died lately.

It is stated that a finished house without a tenant is not to be found in the city of New York.

The Virginia Convention met at Staunton on the 29th July, and made choice of the Hon. Wm. M'Coy of Pendleton, President, Samuel M. Edwards, Esq. Secretary, and Mr John Clarke, door-keeper. The object of this Convention is to devise means for amending the Constitution of that state, in those particulars wherein it is deemed defective.

The ships Constitution, Cyane, Erie and Ontario, arrived at Gibraltar on the 12th of June, from Messina. The ship North Carolina, Commodore Rogers, had sailed for Tangiers. The officers and crews of the fleet were all well.

The editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation has obtained from the custom-house, information of the number of slaves transported from Baltimore to New Orleans since the 25th of March last. They amounted to 199 in seven weeks, and were shipped in four vessels. The brig Lady Monroe carried away 99.

On Sunday last, a respectable lady in Baltimore was delivered of three children, two sons and a daughter—the mother and children are all doing well.

A specimen of the interesting Plant, the Night Blooming Cereus, in New York, has brought forth upwards of sixty buds. This plant is rare in this country.

A case of Small Pox has been reported by the Board of Health of Columbia, (S. C.) as having occurred at that place. The person afflicted has been removed out of town, and means have been taken to prevent all communication that may tend to spread the disease.

The following are the numbers drawn from the wheel, in the Delaware State Lottery, on Wednesday.

36, 23, 9, 15, 30.

The Governor of Georgia, in consequence of receiving the communication from General Gaines, has countermanded his orders requiring a portion of the militia of that state to hold themselves in readiness to march against the Indians.

The Colombian ship of 54 guns, which lately arrived here, is to be broken up, having been condemned as unworthy of repairs.

A public sale of 500 packages of American Cotton and Woolen Manufactures, is advertised to take place at Providence, R. I. on the 13th inst. The Providence Journal mentions that it is the intention of the manufacturers to get up regular annual sales of this description, and establish a home market for their fabrics.

The Barnstable Gazette mentions that the schooner Charlotte, Capt. Robbins, off the Cape, caught 31 halibut and 7 quintals of codfish, in one forenoon, the smallest of three of the halibut weighed 250 lbs. The whole was accomplished by five men.

The British frigate Phæton, Captain Stuart, having on board the Right Hon. CHARLES B. VAUGHAN, Minister to this country from Great Britain, sailed on the 11th ult. and may be daily expected. She will not go to New-York, but will come up the Chesapeake, and land Mr. Vaughan at Annapolis.

The Greek committee at Paris, consisting of the Chateaubriands, the Fitzjames, the Ternoux, and other illustrious names, have sent Gen. Roche to Greece, whose arrival has been hailed by the Patriots with lively demonstrations of joy. He immediately proceeded to Patras, and it was supposed to be the object of his journey to assist in the reduction of that place.

The Washington City Gazette states, that Captains Creighton and Deacon, of the Mediterranean squadron have both reached home under arrest, by order of Com. Rodgers, and that more are daily expected from the same station.

A work was announced at Paris to appear in a few days, entitled a Refutation of M. de Segur's History of the Russian Campaign, by Gen. Gourgaud. The work of Segur, notwithstanding the complaints of its errors, maintained its popularity. The fifth edition was in the press.

Mr. Rush entered upon his duties, as Secretary of the Treasury, on the 1st inst.

The Chancellor of the State of New York has, we understand, directed the titles of "honor" and "esquire" to be stricken out of the proceedings of his Court. It is high time to dispense with such mere verbiage, for the use of which, in our government, there is not a shadow of a reason.

An establishment for printing calico is about to be established in Troy, New York. It is supposed the buildings and machinery will cost about one million of dollars. A large manufacturing house in Manchester, England, is said to be deeply interested in this establishment.

The brig Hannah and Elizabeth, from up James River, has arrived in Hampton Roads, on her passage to Cape Haytien, with the 87 negroes recently emancipated by Mr. David Minge, of Charles county, Va.

A lady of the name of Desrivieres died at St. Ann's, Lower-Canada, on the 25th ultimo, in consequence of a peg in a new shoe running into her heel and producing mortification.

During the last season there was shipped from Nashville, Tenn. 15,037 bales of cotton estimated to have produced in the New Orleans market, one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The growing crop is expected to exceed 30,000 bales.

It is expected that in a few days twenty four locks on the Union Canal line, will be completed, and that the water will, this fall, be let into the Eastern section of that Canal. This will open a water communication to Lebanon from this city, through a rich and populous country.

We learn by an arrival at New York, that the Governor of the Island of St. Thomas, having heard that there was a piratical vessel in the passage, immediately fitted out an armed schooner, well manned from the garrison, which soon after returned with her prize and 18 or 20 pirates—the piratical Captain and his first Lieutenant were killed in the engagement.

During a violent storm, on the 6th ult. in Kingwood, New Jersey, a sun fish four inches long rained down in the yard of Mr. Nathaniel Ashley. It was taken up alive, and immediately placed in a tub of water, where it swam about, and appeared very thankful that it had been restored to its native element.

The sickness which prevails at Key West, is attributed to the roots of the Mangenill tree, possessing a milky substance of a deadly poison, infecting the water on the Island. Measures are now taking to cut off the trees and bushes on that Island, and when cleared of these it is anticipated the place will be healthy.

*Bugs and Fleas.*—Sprinkle or wash the rooms and bedsteads with common salt and water, and these troublesome insects will entirely disappear.

A gang of counterfeiters have been detected in the Georgia penitentiary making false coin and bank notes.

Two fires broke out in Baltimore on Saturday morning—both supposed to have been occasioned by the torch of the incendiary.

Numerous fish have been found floating upon the waters of the Schuylkill, supposed to have died from a stroke of the sun!

The Dysentery is raging to an alarming degree in the neighborhood of Kutztown, Pennsylvania.

Many cases of death from heat, and cold water, have occurred in New Jersey. The Patterson Chronicle states it as a fact, that during the week ending the 23d ult. sixty six cases of serious attack, and five deaths occurred in that town by heat, and drinking too freely of cold water.

At the last distribution of prizes, by the British Society of arts, the large silver medal, and a purse of 30 guineas, was awarded to Mr. J. Roberts, an indigent miner, for his apparatus to enable persons to breathe in air loaded with smoke and other suffocating vapours.

*A useful hint.*—The Warrenton, N. C. Reporter, which is printed on a sheet of modest dimensions, noticing the reception of an article offered for the press, adds the following seasonable suggestion:

"We are at all times delighted to hear from such correspondents; but would humbly suggest, that, if their ideas could be *expressed in less space*, a greater certainty would follow that they would be generally read."

An eastern paper mentions the death of a lady who died in great agonies, and that this melancholy event was occasioned by the head of a pin which fell into her ear while she was making use of that little instrument in picking it. It should be borne in mind, that if any casuality of this kind occurs, human skill can afford no relief—it is beyond the reach of medicine, and beyond the power of a surgeon to afford a remedy.

The Monitor, printed at Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, says that that village, which 32 years since, was a wilderness, now contains nearly 1000 inhabitants, 3 houses for divine worship, 120 dwelling houses, 2 seminaries, 10 stores, 3 groceries, 3 druggist stores, 3 millineries, 3 hat stores, 1 printing office, 1 paper mill, 1 furnace, 2 grist and 3 saw mills, 1 oil mill, 2 tanneries, 2 distilleries, 4 taylors, 2 cabinet-makers, 1 chair factory, 8 blacksmiths, 1 wagon maker, 1 goldsmith, 2 patent wire harness manufactories, 1 woolen factory, 2 clothiers' shops, 3 public houses, &c.

His Netherland Majesty's ship Pallas, Capt. J. C. Ryck, from Rotterdam, last from Falmouth, (Eng.) which place she left on the 18th ult. has arrived at Boston. The Boston Daily Advertiser says—"The Pallas is on a cruise of practical experiment and has on board an uncommon number of young officers of distinction, to perfect their nautical education. The Duke of Saxe Weimar, who, it is said, intends making the tour of the United States, came passenger in the P. The Pallas, on passing Fort Independence, fired a salute, which was returned by the fort."

*What next?*—We have heard of eggs, lying upon a slate in the sun, being roasted during the recent hot weather, and the fish in the Rhode Island ponds, and Pennsylvania rivers, being boiled fit for the table: but that is nothing in comparison with the effects of the heat at Herkimer. The American of that place states that in two gardens in that village, apples were plucked from the trees, last week, with one side of them roasted by the sun almost to a pulp.

The Salem Register of the 28th says, that a party of gentlemen of that town were returning from a fishing excursion on Wednesday, and discovered a boat, bottom up, half way between Beverly Hospital and the Harte. By help of sails and oars, in approaching the boat, they picked up a man who was swimming in the water, and nearly exhausted, and, coming up with the boat, they took from her bottom three men who were up to their necks in water! By the assistance of another boat, they righted the one which upset and bailed her out.

It appears by the New Brunswick papers, that an intense feeling exists among the persons immediately interested in the two routes proposed for the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Most of the landholders on one of the routes, are said to have offered their lands for nothing, and some of them considerable sums of money besides, to obtain the preference.—The locating of the Canal is entirely left to the Commissioners, Messrs. White and Beach, who are expected to commence their surveys the beginning of next month.

The Delaware and Passaic Canal is now under excavation for a number of miles from Succasony Plains eastward, and we are informed about 500 hands are already employed. We understand the directors have determined to lay out, as soon as possible, a portion westward of the summit level, towards the Delaware; and that contracts will shortly be ready for disposal on that district. An inclined plane upon Professor Renwick's plan, is contemplated to be finished this season, that the experiment may be fairly tested.

A letter from Havana, of the 19th ult. received at Washington, says—"In consequence of letters received by the Captain General, by the brig Philadelphia, of and from Philadelphia, which arrived here this morning, he called a junta of General Officers, and all the troops were ordered to be got ready to march into the interior, to be ready to act at any point. Many of the natives show great symptoms of fear; but, I apprehend, without danger. The troops will, I believe, take up their line of march to-morrow evening."

Col. Goodwin's house, at Patterson, New Jersey, took fire on Monday morning last, but it was extinguished before much damage was done by that element. Col. G. himself dislocated a shoulder in descending the stairs too rapidly. The fire originated, as we are told, in consequence of "one of the servants getting up in the night, having had the tooth-ache, and passing through the room with a candle, it accidently caught some table cloths hanging up in the room." This should serve as another caution to servants, never to carry a candle when they have the tooth-ache!

A passenger came on board the steam-boat Thistle at New York, on Monday morning, for Philadelphia, ill of consumption, though with sufficient strength to walk to the boat with assistance. He expressed an expectation that the jaunt would be of service to him, and retired to the forward cabin to rest. Before reaching Brunswick it was discovered that he had quietly expired. We are informed that his name was Warren, and that he resided in or near Maryland. It was said that he lately arrived from France.

EMANCIPATION.—In addition to the fact of the emancipation of 70 slaves by Mr. MINOR, of Virginia, the Richmond Whig of Friday last, says, that two instances of the triumph of philanthropy and patriotism, over the sordid selfishness of our nature, can be recited, equally as meritorious and splendid as that act of distinguished munificence. The Rev. Fletcher Andrew, an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had received from the bounty of a dying relative, twenty slaves, at that time valued at $10,000; shortly after he attained the age of twenty one years, although they constituted nearly the whole of his worldly property, this amiable and pious man, generously emancipated every one of them. And Mr. Charles Crenshaw, a farmer, residing in the neighbourhood of Richmond, has recently manumitted all the slaves he owned, amounting altogether to sixty.

FRESH MEATS.—A medical friend hands us the following extract from "The Virginia House Wife," the publication of which he thinks very appropriate at this moment, when the utmost attention to wholesome food is necessary to the preservation of health

"Few persons are aware of the injury they sustain, by eating the flesh of diseased animals. None but the Jewish butchers, who are paid exclusively for it, attend to this important circumstance. The best rule for judging, is the colour of the fat. When the fat of the beef is in a high shade of yellow, it should be rejected. If the fat of veal, mutton, lamb or pork have the slightest tinge of yellow, it should be rejected as diseased. The same rule holds good when applied to poultry."

The Canadian Courant states that upwards of 300 men are now engaged loading this enormous vessel, and ten horses are employed in raising the logs with the assistance of pulley and tackle, from the ship's side. It is rather a novel spectacle to witness so many horses at work on a ship's deck, the same as if they were labouring in a field. Parties of pleasure in pilot boats visit this vessel from Quebec, almost every day.

Cobbett, in a recent publication of his, calculates that there are two hundred thousand Catholics in England worth twenty pounds ready money each, which would make four millions of pounds. He advises all these to demand payment of the bank on a particular day, which he says would be an infallible way to restore the gold and silver currency. In Ireland, he says, there are six millions of Catholics, all of whom might shew to his Grace of York their attachment to the family now upon the throne by a similar line of conduct.

*Hayti.*—That part sold by France to the Haytiens contains 2,500,000 acres, and they have agreed to pay 150,000,000 francs, or 60 francs per acre (about $11) for its independence. The sum of $28,200,000 (allowing 5 francs to be 94 cents) appears an enormous amount to be paid for the recognition of independence, after that independence had been obtained by conquest and enjoyed for twenty-five years. Some think that the government will be able to pay it with ease, and that the saving of the expense of armies and fortifications, heretofore necessarily kept up for defence against apprehended attacks from France, will of itself nearly satisfy the demand.

The editor of a paper printed in Ithaca, N. Y. gives the following account of a new mode of churning butter, practised in the interior of New-York:

Churning by wind! Indeed 'tis *true*. We shall not attempt a more full description at present of this ingenious contrivance, than simply to say, that proudly aloft, above the dairy room, courting the fitful breeze, stand two ponderous pair of wings—the revolution of these turns a crank to which is attached a rod, regulated in its up-and-down motion—to the lower end of this rod is attached a lever, fastened to a pivot in the centre—and to the other end of the lever is affixed the dasher of a common churn. We saw it in operation, and merry work did it make of it. The owner informed us that not a day transpired except the holy Sabbath, in which it did not perform its daily task.

A case of some novelty was tried before the Mayor's Court at its late session. The following, among other facts, were disclosed. John Otto, a comb maker and B. C. Teese, a name not unknown to fame, in our criminal courts, had determined upon a new plan of defrauding the Banks. Otto opened an account in the Philadelphia Bank, by depositing about three hundred dollars. Several checks were drawn and other deposits made. At length the book of Otto was settled, when it exhibited a balance in his favor of about thirty dollars. He immediately went to the Bank and said here are forged checks to the amount of two hundred and fifty-five dollars—my balance instead of thirty, should be nearly three hundred dollars.

An anonymous letter gave some clue to this fraud—one of our high constables went to Newark and brought back B. C. Teese, who while he had been there, had transmitted two forged checks for $169 on the Schuylkill Bank, for the purpose, as he said of shewing the Banks and the Police, that although he was not in Philadelphia, yet, that still there was somebody who could forge left behind.—The woman who took these checks was arrested, and her testimony shed much light on the plans of those conspirators. Otto and Teese, used to sit down to a table, and Teese, on similar checks to those Otto sent to the Bank, would copy the checks filled up and signed by Otto, until he became quite perfect. The prisoners were convicted, Otto was sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor, and Teese to twenty four years.—*Democratic Press.*

*A Robber Taken.*—Burrows, a fellow who robbed Capt. Mister, at Baltimore, of 500 dollars, has been arrested in bed at Brown's Hotel, Washington, brought back, and lodged in Baltimore jail: he immediately confessed his guilt. While a passenger coming from S. Carolina, he went by the name of Charles Burrows, but he now says his name is Charles B. Edwards, and so entered his name at the stage office. At Washington he spent some of the money for clothing, and in Baltimore for a gold watch; these, with about twenty dollars, is all that has been obtained from him. He is a young man of good appearance, and says he is a native of Halifax, N. S. where his connexions live.

A letter has been received by a merchant in Baltimore, from his correspondent in Charleston, S. C. which mentions that this Burrows, alias Edwards, had left there, and that he was an accomplished villain, having committed robberies there, but fortunately the property had been recovered. The letter represents him as a most dangerous fellow, and says the public ought to be cautioned to beware of him. It is probable some further developments will take place when he is put upon his trial.

*Completion of the New York Canal.*—The ceremony of laying the cape-stone of the double combined locks at Lockport, and the accompanying ceremonies, have been described as highly interesting and imposing. It could scarcely have been otherwise, surrounded as the assembled multitude were by the most stupendous exhibitions of human power and labour. On the slabs of polished marble which have been laid in the ends of the middle wall of this noble flight of locks, are appropriate inscriptions, furnished, we understand, by the canal commissioners. They are quite unlike some that have proceeded from other sources, avoiding the language of individual and invidious eulogy, and ascribing to a whole people the merit of the accomplishment of these great works of art and enterprize. On the slab at the lower end are the following words:—"Erie Canal. Let posterity be excited to perpetuate our free institutions, and to make still greater efforts than their ancestors, to promote public prosperity, by the recollection that these works of internal improvement were achieved *by the spirit and perseverance of* REPUBLICAN FREEMEN." On the slab, at the upper end—"The Erie Canal, 362 miles in length, was commenced the 4th of July, 1817, and completed in the year 1825, at an expense of about 7,000,000 dollars, and was constructed exclusively BY THE CITIZENS *of the state of New York.*"

THE GREEK GUN.

We have heard before of the safe arrival at Leghorn of the cannon, &c. sent by Mr. M'Queen, of New York, as a present to the Greeks, from some gentleman of that city—but as the following gives some information which we were not before in possession of, we have no doubt it will be read interest:

EXTRACT of a letter, dated FLORENCE, March 20, 1825.

"On the 26th of February, arrived at Leghorn, the American brig Pedler, capt. Bray, belonging to Messrs. Bruens, of New York, having on board a forty-two pounder, presented to the Greeks, last year, by Alderman M'Queen, of that city, together with various warlike ammunition, for the use of the Greeks. The nature of the destination of these articles made a lively impression in Tuscany, and a contrary sensation between the people and the government, because, in quality of neutral, the latter did not perceive, with pleasure, that the port of Leghorn should have been made a depot for arms, to serve in war against one of their allies, and because their conduct in this is watched by the ministers of foreign powers. In spite of this, however, they permitted the unloading the above articles, which have been re-shipped for their destination."

The writer of the letter says he thinks the people of the United States ought not to be ignorant of this disposition of the Tuscan government, and of the danger of a seizure of such articles, sent from America to Leghorn for Greece—and he suggests, as the safest and surest means of their certain conveyance, is to make out the bills of lading directly for the Greek government, at Napoli di Romania.

## LA FAYETTE.

General La Fayette entered Lancaster on the 27th ult. The volunteer battalions of the city and county, were drawn up in a line in a field about two miles east of the city, which the General entered a few minutes before 4 o'clock. After reviewing the troops and receiving their salute, the General and suite were received between the battalions of Infantry, flanked by the Dragoons. The Civic Procession under the direction of the Chief Marshal and Assistants followed. This part of the procession was exceedingly handsome, well arranged and well conducted. The procession entered the city about half past five, passed through some of the principal streets; in all of which splendid and beautiful arches had been erected; and at a quarter past 7, the General was received at Mr. Slaymaker's hotel, by the Mayor and Councils. The General then dined with the Mayor and Councils, after which he retired. On Thursday afternoon, the 28th, after receiving the visits of many citizens, he visited the public school. After visiting Mrs. Brien, a daughter of the late General Hand, and some other aged and respectable Citizens, General La Fayette sat down to a public dinner in the Court House; after which he attended a party in the Masonic Hall, where many respectable ladies were introduced to him. The General and suite, accompanied by the Mayor, the Baltimore committee, Col. Bentalou, and the fine Yager Band, arrived in Baltimore on the night of the 29th, from Port Deposit, in the steamboat Norfolk, Capt. Owen, which had been despatched in the morning to receive him at Port Deposit. The Baltimore papers say, the General was conducted to Port Deposit by a deputation from Lancaster, in a very handsome style, and that he was received with great enthusiasm by the citizens of Hartford and Cecil counties, who assembled in great numbers at Port Deposit; and was waited on, on his way down the river, by some of the citizens of Havre-de-Grace.—After staying several day in Baltimore, the General set out for Washington City, where he arrived on the 1st inst. accompanied by one of the sons of the President of the United States, who had gone out some miles on the Baltimore road, with the carriage of the President, to meet and conduct the General to town. The General was attended by his son and secretary, and on reaching the city, proceeded immediately to the mansion of the President, whose guest he will be during his stay.

## LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

LONDON TRADERS.—There is no place in the world where industry and a talent for making money are more certainly rewarded than in London. No matter how obscure the business of the London trader, he has with the proviso aforesaid, chances without precedent, to become distinguished for opulence.

There are 40,000 trading firms in that city. Of these the haberdashers, though dealing in small wares, carry on a great business. One house alone is known to receive on an average one million and a half sterling a year, or about 4000 guineas a day.

There are other houses receiving £1000 a day. There was a famous cutler, Mr. Clark, who retailed his small wares to such purpose, on Exeter Change, as to amass a million of money, and while he paid £7000 a year to government as income tax, he only spent a shilling a day for his own dinner!

Mr. Walker, the sugar baker, who died worth £250,000 a few years since, was originally porter to a wax chandler, with wages of £16 a year. Alderman Kennets, afterwards Lord Mayor, was in early life a waiter at the Hoop and Bunch of Grapes tavern, Hatton Garden. Alderman Rates, and the amiable Alderman Smith, both kept public houses, and the latter had been also a gentleman's waiter. Crosby, the spoon maker, was originally a charcoal boy, and died a few years ago worth £60,000.

There is a pavoir now or recently living in London, who is worth £250,000. The famous Mr. Rothschild, who has been called the "king of Jews and the Jew of kings," was a dealer in Manchester cloths, originally, and now possesses millions, and is the prime mover of all the most important loans in Europe.

Every body is beginning to complain bitterly of the Macadamized streets of London. In the first place, it is discovered that they blind us; inflammations of the eyes has been uncommonly prevalent of late, and they are attributed to the fine particles of granite dust which cannot be kept out of the eyes, or got out when once in. The owners of carriages also find great fault with the same granite dust, because, being very hard and gritty, it scrapes off the varnish when the carriage is cleaned. People who have no coaches, and who have, therefore, no feeling for varnish, quarrel with Macadam's dirt again on account of its extraordinary substance in wet weather, when the Macadamized streets become impassible, while, in fine dry weather his roads take the air, fly away on the wind, and torment our eyes as we have already described, crusting them over with flour of granite, in such a sort that, if we can see at all, we may be a most penetrating generation seeing through millstones—a thing which our fathers, it is proverbial, could never accomplish before us. To compensate for the destruction of our sight, for the wear and tear of varnish, and for the sloughs, we enjoy the unspeakable advantage of not hearing the noise of carriages, which used to warn us to get out of the way, if we did not desire to be run over! The sooner the stones are laid down again the better, and let travellers carefully note down in their journals that Macadamized roads are good for the country, but bad for a metropolis.

General Gaines has reported to Governor Troup officially, the result of his interview with the Greeks hostile to M'Intosh. "The M'Intosh party demanded retaliation for their fallen Chiefs with the immediate restoration of property taken or destroyed. Their demands were founded on the 8th article of the treaty of February last—which promises on our part, "protection to the emigrating party, against the whites and all others; which party they (the followers of General M'Intosh) assume themselves exclusively to be." The party opposed to M'Intosh have engaged to restore all the property taken, and to pay for all that has been destroyed contrary to law—and they have promised to allow a reasonable time to those who have borrowed and run off with money out of their national treasury to reimburse the same. This party General Gaines declares embraces forty-nine fiftieths of the Creek nation; all of whom strongly and unanimously objected to the late treaty as the offspring of fraud, entered into contrary to the known law and determined will of the nation—and by persons not authorised to treat. They refused to receive any part of the consideration money due under the treaty, or to give any other evidence of their acquiescence in it.

It is stated in the Southern papers that the troops stationed near Pensacola have been marched, under orders from the War Department, to Fort Ritchell in Georgia. They are commanded by Major Donoho, and, when united with those which have gone to Baton Rouge, will make a body of seven hundred effective and well disciplined men.

TEXAS ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) July 6.—More than three years since, a company of individuals associated themselves together, for the purpose of attempting to procure a grant of lands from the government of Mexico, in the province of Texas. Pursuant to this design, agents were despatched from hence to the city of Mexico, carrying with them a memorial to the existing government, expressive of their views and wishes. The agents arrived there a short time previous to the coronation of Iturbide as emperor of Mexico. This, together with subsequent revolutions in the government of the country, retarded the progress of their mission, so that all returned home without having accomplished any thing final, with the exception of captain Leftwich, of Russellville, Ky. one of the delegates who was deputed from this place. With a persevering zeal equal to the most arduous undertaking, he remained in the capital of Mexico, awaiting a favourable opportunity to accomplish the objects of his mission, and using the most unceasing efforts towards its completion. His exertions have at length been crowned with success. By letters received from captain Leftwich, one dated at Saltillo, in April, and at New Orleans in June, on his return homeward, we are informed, that he has obtained a grant of land in Texas, of between six and eight millions of acres, designed for the settlement of 800 families. We are not possessed of the precise boundaries of this grant, nor of the particular terms upon which it is made; but from previous information, are induced to believe, that the land granted lies along the borders of Louisiana, being a part of the same territory heretofore claimed by the United States, and ceded away in exchange for Florida. Of the value of these lands there are various opinions; but they are evidently of great value, and were with great reluctance yielded up by many of our western politicians. Of the terms of the grant, we cannot speak with certainty. One condition no doubt is, that a certain number of settlers shall be procured—an exemption from taxation for five years, and subordinate officers of their own choice. There are many who engaged in this adventure, who never entertained the most distant idea of becoming settlers of the country themselves; and a large majority will probably decline such an undertaking—but there will be doubtless enough found willing to go, who are not concerned, to comply with the requisitions of the grant. And should the anticipations of many be realized in any reasonable time, that the province of Texas will, by treaty, purchase, or otherwise, be annexed to the territories of the United States, the acquisition would then prove to the holders of immense value.

From the New York American of Monday.

A very melancholy accident occurred in the East River on Saturday, which resulted in the death of three persons. Mrs. Bastien, wife of a respectable merchant in the Havana, and one particularly distinguished for his kindness to Americans, having arrived with her children and servants at quarantine, was advised, instead of spending the probationary time imposed by law on vessels and passengers from Cuba, at Staten Island, to proceed to New Haven. For this purpose J. Fowler, Esq. the correspondent here of Mr. Bastien, sent down his clerk, Mr. Smith, to escort the family up in the Nautilus: but as the quarantine laws do not permit passengers under such circumstances to land in the city, the party took a small boat to go up from the Whitehall slip, where the Nautilus arrives, to Beekman slip, whence the New Haven boat starts. Unfortunately in passing the head of the pier, at the Market-slip, the Brooklyn ferry boat, which had come out unseen, met the small boat, and without the possibility of avoiding it, came in contract with, and overturned it.—The whole party, eight in number, were precipitated into the water, and the steam boat went over them. Assistance was promptly tendered from the shore, and Mrs. Bastien, two of her children, her servant woman, and a Mr. Porton, were after much difficulty rescued from a watery grave. Miss Traub, a lady accompanying Mrs. Bastien, Mrs. B.'s youngest child, about two years old, and Mr. Smith, the clerk of Mr. Fowler, were unhappily drowned. One of the boatmen from Fulton slip, we regret we have not his name, particularly distinguished himself for his zeal in

seeking to render assistance; and actually succeeded, by diving, in rescuing one of the children. The sympathies of the community, and the deep interest of the numerous friends here, of Mr. and Mrs. Hastien, as well as the young Smith, have been awakened by an occurrence so unforeseen and so calamitous.—Mr. Smith was a young man of much promise, son of Dr. Smith of Baltimore.

An arrival from Rio Janeiro at Norfolk, in 45 days, brings some further intelligence from that quarter. A body of 1600 troops embarked at that place about the last of May, and sailed for Monte Video—to facilitate which an embargo had been laid at Rio, for four or five days, prohibiting the departure of all vessels bound south. Monte Video had been besieged by the troops of the Banda Oriental, (the country on the East River la Plata,) about four hundred in number, who were secretly supplied with money and munitions of war, by citizens of Buenos Ayres, which it was expected would produce hostilities between them and the Brazilian government. The packet between Rio and Buenos Ayres was not permitted to wear her signal in the former port during the embargo. General Ribeira had made proposals to General Le Cour to give up Monte Video, threatening, in case of his non-compliance, that he would invade the territory of Rio Grande, and manumit all the slaves, on condition that they would join his force. Letters to the 10th of June, give the recent discouraging statements respecting the markets, which were completely glutted with all kinds of American produce. The best Richmond superfine flour is quoted at 19 milreas.

Capt. Adams, of the schr. Success, arrived at N. Y. in 22 days from Carthagena, informs, that there was a report in circulation, though not generally believed, that Bolivar, from repeated affectionate and friendly solicitations from the Peruvians to remain among them, had determined to gratify their desires, provided he could obtain permission from his Government, in which event Gen. St. Ander would succeed him in the Presidency, and General Montilla would probably be the Vice President.

The brave Admiral Padilla, who so nobly signalized himself at the capture of Maracaybo, it was rumoured was about fitting out an expedition to aid the Mexicans in the capture of the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. The squadron of the late Com. Courtois, consisting of 2 brigs and 3 schrs, have been purchased by the government, and would be of the expedition. The cutter Leon had just arrived from England, with $800,000 for the government, and another a short time previous, with a million. These supplies were very acceptable, and were the cause of much joy and satisfaction to the Colombians. Markets rather dull, excepting for some few articles of provisions, and produce of the country was very scarce and high.

*Green-Room Intelligence.*

Chatham Garden theatre, New York, will open on Monday week. Considerable alterations have taken place during the recess.

Mr. Conway is performing at Newport, R.I. with part of the Boston Company.

The Southern Patriot contains an advertisement requesting persons who are desirous of renting the Charleston Theatre for a term of years, to forward their proposals to that place addressed to Thomas Cochran, Esq. President of the Board of Directors, on or before the 15th instant.

Among the objects of amusement now afforded to strangers at Saratoga Springs, is a temporary theatre erected by Mr. A. Williams, the internal appearance of which exhibits much taste, and the scenery is excellent.

*John Kemble.*—Once when this celebrated performer played Hamlet, at a country theatre, the person who played Guildenstern was, or imagined himself to be, a great musician. During the performance, Hamlet asked him, "Will you play upon this pipe?" "My lord, I cannot." "Believe me I cannot." "I do beseech you." On this the man said, "*Well, if your lordship insists upon it, I will do as well as I can,*" and to the confusion of Kemble and the amusement of the audience, he began to play "God save the King."


# Evening Post.

## PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1825.


TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The following communications are intended for insertion: "The Only Daughter, or the Rose of the Isle;" a tale from our friend "Alcanzor;" "Ellen;" an address to "Ida," from O****; "The Genius of Shakspeare;" "Early Rising;" "Frederick;" "Leander;" "To Belinda;" "To a Coquette, by Oscar;" "Alexander;" "To a Sister," and several Conundrums.

"The Country Fop," if original with our correspondent, we should like to see brought within reasonable bounds. One hundred and sixty lines, on such a subject, and for a miscellaneous sheet, is out of all limits.

"To an Infant" we are somewhat favourably inclined, but have concluded to let it sleep quietly at present. We cannot omit mentioning, however, the complete disarrangement and confusion of ideas into which we were thrown, on a perusal of the last verse, beginning

"Now's the day, and now's the hour."

The lines from the popular song of Bruce's Address were distinct in our recollection, and we were about supplying, unconsciously, the the words which in the song follow the line above, when, instead of

See the front of battle lour,
we came suddenly on
"Serve your God with all your pow'r,"

and were thus reminded, that the stern warrior, leading his followers to the bed of gory death, amid the clangour of arms and the shouts of battle, was metamorphosed into a "little infant," smiling in its nurse's arms. We do not mention this as a fault. Our correspondent has, of course, no control over our recollections, or the sudden and singular transition to which in this instance we were subjected.

The correspondent who seems desirous of giving us some instruction on the impropriety of retaining a "blundering compositor," manifests such complete ignorance of the business, and perplexity of a newspaper office, and the liability to error of the most careful, in the unavoidable haste which a fixed moment of putting a newspaper to press will sometimes occasion, that we feel no inclination of becoming his pupils, and have only to request him to pay the postage on his lucubrations, in case he shall again have occasion to trouble us.

We have been requested to ask, through the medium of this paper, for information relative to the *Palma Christi*, or Castor Oil seed. The best mode of culture, of procuring the seed, and what quality of land, or part of the country, is best adapted for raising it, &c.—Any information on the subject will be thankfully received at this office.

With what interest we should listen to the narrative of the traveller who should tell us of some far-off land, where the inhabitants could at pleasure enjoy the delights of aquatic scenery; where, on board of an elegant boat, furnished with every comfort and convenience, they could glide along with as much ease and safety as though reclining on a quiet sofa, in their own parlour or drawing room, through as beautiful a landscape, as Nature ever painted—where the bright smooth surface of a noble stream spreads around, and like an extensive mirror, or a flood of chrystal, reflects the fair fields and flowers which covers its banks: the rich foliage of the various trees—the dark green leaves of the corn fields and the yellow grain—all continually varying, and beautifully diversified with farm houses, cottages, and pleasant villages, half hid in thick clusters of fruit trees, or covered with grape vines—intermingled with the gayer honey suckle and jessamine, ladened with blossoms, and shaded with the wide spreading elm, the dark pine, or the mild waving willow, where

"Full of fresh verdure and unnumber'd flowers,
The negligence of nature, wide and wild;
All, undisguised by mimic art, forth spreads
Unbounded beauty to the roving eye:
Breathes through the sense, and takes the ravish'd soul."

We say, with what interest we should listen to the relations of such a traveller, and debarred of their pleasant scenes and rich enjoyments, envy the happiness of such a people. But we fortunately have no occasion to envy the beauties and privileges of any other portion of the globe, when we possess within our own reach a full measure of each, and only need the spirit to appreciate, and the taste for enjoying them, to realize, in propria personæ, all the pictures and dreams with which the most prolific traveller could delight or astonish us. Yes, such blessings we are in possession of, yet how few seem to be aware of it. There are thousands in this city who would listen to a description of our "beautiful blue rolling Schuylkill," and its picturesque landscapes, or the more magnificent Delaware, and its unnumbered beauties, with wonder, and an insipid stare of gaping astonishment. You might as well tell them of some "fairy land," or the hidden splendors of Captain John Cleves Symmes' subterranean territory, they would all be equally inexplicable; for what do they know of beauties they have never seen, or of scenes which they have never witnessed.

"'Tis strange, nay passing strange," but it certainly cannot be attributed to absence of feeling, or want of taste for the glories of Nature and her bright creation; they can feel, and will, if once awakened from the lethargy and indifference which seems to have descended in clouds around them, and rendered dim the senses to every enjoyment save that of selfishness and interest; but how unwise, nay, ungrateful, to throw away the bounteous stores which nature has unfolded and scattered over our earth with a hand so liberal, when we can visit at any time, the delightful villages on the Delaware, and enjoy a water excursion no where excelled in pleasantness and variety, for a sum less than is frequently given for a nauseous dose which may injure instead of benefiting health, and obtain, besides the pleasures of sailing, a supply of pure, wholesome, refreshing air, worth all the pills and doses which could be taken in a twelve month.

Tamper less with your constitutions and take more exercise and recreation—drink in the fresh breeze which is ever lingering on the cool waters, laden with the rosy balsam of health. If you have not leisure, make it; there will be nothing lost by it in the end.—Go on board the *Pennsylvania*, where you have nothing to apprehend from bad boilers or imprudent management, and take a trip up the river; the banks on either side, are rich in Nature's "ever varying hues;" the little villages of Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, are all delightfully situated near the water's edge, and present many attractions, which will claim your admiration; and if there is any satisfaction in the idea of treading the ground where "royal feet have trod," and traversing the romantic gardens and pleasure grounds whose owner once wore a regal crown, and was for a while the sovereign of princes and palaces, you can enjoy it now: and moralize if you are so inclined, on the mutability of crowns, kingdoms and empires, and feel how very like to us humble mortals are those who "sit in high places," and fill the earth at times with such floods of overwhelming admiration—and when you return to the city, if, with what you have seen and felt of the charming scenes through which you have been wafted along, as if by the unseen hand of enchantment, and the agreeable attentions of Captain Kellum, you are not more than satisfied, and do not feel your pulse beat more full and strong, and your mind invigorated with a new, buoyant and elastic spirit, operating on the whole system with the glow of health and pleasure, we will never venture hereafter to prophesy "strange things," and will moreover exert our best influence in promoting a subscription to defray all the losses and expenses which you may thereby have incurred, through our recommendation.

Is there any correct inference to be drawn of the state of public opinion, from toasts and sentiments offered at public celebrations? If there is, we should rather be inclined to think somewhat unfavourably of the good-sense and discretion (which latter, by the bye, may prove, in the end, "the better part of valour") of certain portions of the country. But we are inclined to credit the adage, that "when wine is in wit is out," or otherwise it must follow that our present glorious career, is likely to be obstructed, if not endangered, by those who seem determined to have their own way, "right or wrong," and make their own views the standard of general faith.—From a single paper lying before us, published at Milledgeville, Geo. containing about one hundred and seventy toasts, drank at different meetings, in celebrating the birth day of our liberty and independence (a circumstance which, from the spirit manifested, appears to have been entirely forgotten, or at least kept out of view,) the following choice sentiments and opinions are selected:

Gov. Troup.—It is true that those ambitious and fanatic pretenders to philanthropy, who would liberate our slaves against our will, have felt the severity of his stern but just rebuke, &c.

"The Governor's late communication relative to the intermeddling of our northern and western brethren. Having exhausted the argument we will stand by our arms," and "palsied be the hand or tongue, that shall write or speak to any bill in Congress that shall have a tendency to impair the rights of the citizens of the slave holding states, &c."

Is there reason or wisdom in the use of such language? Is there just occasion for manifesting such feelings, in exciting prejudices and ill will against the honest opinions and exertions of the large and respectable body of citizens of this country, and of the civilized world, whose enlarged and enlightened views compel them, as they believe slavery to be a curse of the first magnitude, so to unite in their abhorrence of it; and to stand forth the advocates of justice and humanity, in behalf of those who, without such advocates, would forever remain in their present degraded and degrading state. For to talk of its being otherwise, as is now pretended by the unblushing defenders of this curse of infamy and shame, who actually represent it as a state of contentment, and comparative happiness, would be idle in the extreme and an insult to common sense. That without such exertions in favor of slaves, they would ever be compelled to remain in their present state of bondage, is apparent from what experience has already exhibited, and the additional light which the trafficking in human flesh, in the very heart of our country, has recently exposed. Yes, trafficking in human flesh—a regular trade in slaves, equal in disgrace, if not in severity, to the marauding trade of Africa, which has so long blackened and stained the shores of that unfortunate country with scenes and deeds, at the bare recital of which humanity shudders, and every feeling of honour and principle, revolts. A trade which, if it is not at this moment carried on in this country in its fullest extent, and with all its attendant crimes and horrors, is owing solely and exclusively to that state of the public mind which has been created, and it is hoped will continue to be sustained and extended to its utmost bounds, by that portion of the community who are held up as "sickly sentimentalists," and "pretenders to philanthropy!!" Go on, fit defenders of an ignoble cause, gather up wrath against the day of wrath; justice and humanity have a debt against you of greater magnitude than you seem to be aware of, which must ultimately be settled, and will fall heavily, unless in time you listen to the voice of reason.

COMMUNICATION.

THE AMERICAN TOURIST.

Mr. G. K. Lefebridge, a member of the Historical Debating Society, is preparing for the press, a work under the above title, in which he will give a view of his life and travels in America; the work will occupy from five to seven hundred pages, octavo. When we take into consideration the object for which it is intended, we cannot but wish him success. He contemplates that the publication of this work will furnish him with materials for prosecuting a tour through South America, several new States of our Union, and conclude by travelling through Canada and the eastern part of our Continent. It certainly is a great and enterprising undertaking for a young man. He intends to keep a correct and daily Journal throughout, which certainly will, or must be entertaining and beneficial to all who might give it a perusal. He has already been a considerable traveller, and surely nothing is more interesting than the incidental facts of a traveller. It is his intention, we understand, to commence his tour at as early a period as possible. A LOVER OF GENIUS.

## PRICES CURRENT,

FOR THE PAST WEEK.

Flour, some sales.
Wheat, Pa. S. F. $4 50 a—
do. do. F. $4 00 a—
Rye, sales at $2 12½ a—
Corn Meal, $2 25 a—
Grain, sales slow.
Wheat, Red, 89 a 90.
do. White, 93 a 93.
Rye, 43 a 45.
Beef, Philadelphia Mess, 10 a 11.

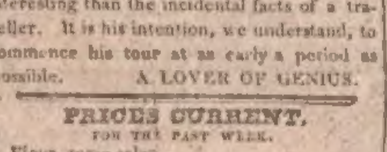
## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 30 Ship Niagara, Cookin, 30 days from Londonderry, Salt and 160 passengers.
Schr. Lady Brooke, Jaques, 28 days from St. Jago, with Molasses and Sugar.
Brig Felicians, Graves, 49 days from Gibraltar, with Wine, &c.
August 2. Brig Edward Thomson, Devereux, 28 days from Pernambuco, in ballast.
3. Schr. Sophia, Morrison, 30 days from Maracaibo, with Dye woods, &c.
4. U. S. Steam Galliot Sea Gull, M'Keever, from Key West, via Quarantine.
Brig Delaware, Cole, 19 days from Antigua, in ballast.
5. Schr. Hope, Cullen, from Antigua, ballast.
Brig Lancaster, Donaldson, from Port Rico, St. Johns, Sugar, &c.
21 arrivals coastwise.

CLEARANCES.

July 30. Brig Cato, Burns for Alvarado.
Brig Sarah Ann, Payne, for Maracaibo.
Schr. Amelia, Armbruster, for St. Jago.
Aug. 1. Schr. Antoinette, Hill, for Soto Camarina.
2. Ship Bristol Trader, Jefferson, for South America.
3. Brig Rolla, Patterson, for Jamaica.
—— Adams, Savin, for St. Thomas.
4. —— Emeline, Dowdy, for Gibraltar.
—— Hamlet, Hutchinson, for Porto Bello.




## CHEAP TRAVELLING.

TO BURLINGTON, BRISTOL, WHITEHILL, AND BORDENTOWN.

THE Steam Boat PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Kellum, will leave the upper side of Market street Wharf every week day at 5 o'clock, and Sundays at 7 o'clock A. M. for the above named places, returning the same evening.

| | |
|---|---|
| TO BURLINGTON OR BRISTOL, | 25 cts. |
| WHITEHILL, | 25 cts. |
| BORDENTOWN, | 25 cts. |
| NEW YORK | $2 50 cts. |

OFFICE No. 15 MARKET STREET.
aug 5—if

## MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 28th ult. at Quincy, Mass. by the Rev. Mr. Cutler, Mr. THOMAS ROBINSON, of Nahaun's Creek, Del. to Miss ELLEN MARIA, daughter of Mr. James Brackett, jr. of the former place.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. M. Flatman, Mr. JOHN BUDDY, to Miss MARY DUFFY, both of this city.

On the 29th ult. at New Mills, by the Rev. James Campbell, Miss MARY ANN CROSHAM, to Mr. GIDEON FARHAM.

On Sunday evening, the 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Cropper, Mr. JOHN KINK to Miss SARAH MORTON, all of Southwark.

On Saturday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. JOSEPH ANTONI DE NEGER, to Miss MARY HEADINGER.

On Sunday evening, the 31st ult. by the Rev. M. B. Roche, Mr. THOMAS DAWS DAVIS, of Belfast, Maine, to Miss CATHARINE KOLLOCK, of this city.

On Thursday, the 4th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Captain CHARLES DIXEY, to MARGARETTA LYNCH, daughter of the late John Lynch, Esq.

On Thursday, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Heffenstein, the Rev. AUGUSTUS H. LOCHMAN, of Harrisburg, to Miss ANNA MARIA, daughter of Mr. Adam Partenheimer, of this city.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Samuel Heffenstein, Mr. ROBERT GAW, jun. to Miss CATHARINE ANDERSON, both of this city.

## DIED,

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. ELIZABETH CAMM, consort of Mr. William Camm.

On the 31st ult. after a short illness, Miss JULIA, only daughter of Elias Hyneman.

On Monday afternoon, CATHARINE, youngest daughter of James Hogan.

On Wednesday, the 27th ult. Mr. JOHN WILMER, in the 86th year of his age.

On the 23d ult. suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH WITHAM, consort of Thomas Witham.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. MARTHA HAZLETON, relict of the late Hugh Hazleton.

On the 18th ult. after a painful illness, MARY BROWN, widow of Elijah Brown, aged 86.

On the 27th ult. after a short illness, Mrs. ANN HAY, relict of W. H. Hay.

On the 28th ult. in the 14th year of his age, HENRY, son of Furman Leaming.

*Deaths during the past week.*

| | Adults. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia, | 76 | 85 | 165 |
| New-York, | 129 | 78 | 207 |
| Baltimore, | 28 | 20 | 48 |

## HEAD-ACHE.

As the traveller who visits a country, first directs his attention to its *Metropolis*, so it should be with regard to the HEAD, the metropolis of man—as there is no part of the human system so liable to disease as the head, inasmuch as it is the seat of the best constitution it may, if it can be said of those of their head never ache."

Now, as it may be known only to those who have already tried, proved, and seen undeniable effects, it may be necessary, in order that its utility should be more generally known, to state, for the information of those subject to pervous or sick head *aches of the head* ache, that almost instant relief may be obtained by bathing their forehead and temples with a small quantity of that cooling and agreeable aromatic vegetable Lotion.

### Elliott's Hair Restorative.

Sold at 50 cents per bottle, at Nos. 92 North West corner of Walnut and Second streets, adjoining the Mercantile Coffee House, and at 114 North Fifth street, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia.
aug 6—

## To be Sold at Public Vendue.

ON Third day, the 23d of this inst at the late dwelling house of David Ogden, deceased, late of Moorestown, Chester township, Burlington county state of New-Jersey, all his large and general assortment of Tools and Patterns, used for carrying on, in a very extensive manner, the Carriage-making business.—Also, a stock of about 20,000 feet of well selected Whitewash, Ash and Hickory Plank, and Axletrees of good quality, nearly all of which are seasoned fit for immediate use.—Also Cedar and Poplar Boards, and about 350 gum Hubs; all the materials for painting, harness-making, &c. with the paints; a large quantity of Stone Ochre, Oil, and about eight gallons of good Varnish. Also one well finished new Gig; three new Light Waggons; one good Gig; two Chairs and one Sulky, (second hand;) several sets of Chair Wheels and Shafts; six Chair Bodies neatly finished and of excellent workmanship, ready for trimming; Dearborn Wheels and Bodies one Coach Body and Carriage, with other unfinished work. Also, one good young Gig Horse, two Cows, and several Swine. Likewise, Household Goods and Kitchen Furniture to considerable variety, including one new Eight-day Clock; Pork and Lard, and all other articles commonly kept in the cellar.

Also at the same time and place, will be exposed at Public Sale, all that long established, well known and valuable Stand for Carriage making, which the said deceased purchased of David Vandeveer, fronting the main street or public road leading through the pleasant village of Moorestown aforesaid. There are on the premises a good and convenient dwelling house and barn two large and commodious shops carriage house, &c. It is believed there are very few situations in the state of New-Jersey, possessing so many real and valuable advantages to the Carriage maker, as the one now offered for sale. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. An indisputable title, and immediate possession given. The sale will commence at ten o'clock on said day, and continue from day to day till all is sold. Credit not to be made known at the sale by

BENJAMIN R. LIPPINCOTT,
Sole Executor of said deceased.

N B Any person who may be desirous to view the property, or any part, previous to the day of sale, will be shewn it by calling on the subscriber, living near, with whom private contracts may be made.
Aug. 6—3t*

## REMOVAL.

C. ADAMS,

HAVING removed her MILLINERY from No. 66 Arch street, to No. 132 South Second street, (7 doors below the Custom-House,) takes this means of informing her customers, and requesting a continuance of their favours.
aug 6—3m*

## NEW CABINET WAREROOMS.

THE Pennsylvania Society of JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKERS of the city of Philadelphia, beg leave to announce to the public, that they have commenced business at the well known stand, so merly occupied by J. R. Barry, No. 134 SOUTH SECOND STREET, and they respectfully solicit a share of their patronage. They pledge themselves to furnish all articles in their line, at the most reasonable terms. The work being under the superintendance of an approved mechanic, employing none but members of the Society, to the entire exclusion of apprentices. They however hesitation will warrant all articles vended by them to be as substantial, neatly executed, and comprising as good materials as the city can afford.
aug 6—3m.

## HINDOSTAN OIL STONE.

To all whom it may Concern.

WE, the undersigned mechanics, of the City of New-York, having faithfully tried the HINDOSTAN OIL STONE, do hereby recommend it as a stone of a very superior quality, surpassed perhaps by none in the world for speedily sharpening Edge Tools.

| | |
|---|---|
| D. Phyfe, | Joseph Gauge, |
| M. Allison, | Wm. D. Craig, |
| N. R. Phillips, | L. T. Ryder, |
| Benjamin Wells, | Matthew Dubois, |
| Michael Welsh, | Edmund Poole, |
| Benjamin Dodge, | H. G. Green, |
| John H. Corey, | Richard Trasted. |

The above stone is for sale at the store of the Subscribers.
RIPLEY & BARTRAM,
Ironmongers, No. 87 Market street.

Also, an extensive assortment of Carpenter and Joiners' Tools; Planes at Manufacturers prices. Agricultural implements, &c. &c.
aug 6—3t

## NOTICE TO INSOLVENTS.

INSOLVENT Petitions to September Court, legally and correctly Drawn, and their business faithfully attended to, until finally discharged by the court, for THREE DOLLARS, at the office, No. 7 North ninth street, directly over the Cedar Cooper's shop, a few doors above Market street.
aug 6—2f

## EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber feels very grateful to his patrons, for the liberal encouragement he has received from them since he commenced teaching in this city, and respectfully informs them and the public, that the duties of his seminary will be resumed on the 1st Monday of the present month, August, in his room in Vine street, 3 doors above Fourth street, where he will continue his endeavors to facilitate the improvement of young Gentlemen in the various branches that constitute a good English Education.
aug 6—3t*
J. F. BLACK.

## An Apprentice Wanted

IN a country store—an active industrious lad, from 15 to 18 years of age, of respectable connections, and who can come well recommended. A boy from need to J. T. Going, place of residence, &c. left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, will be attended to. One from the country would be preferred.
aug—3t*

## Bristol Boarding School

IS now open, for the reception of boys—in which are taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes and various branches of Mathematical and Physical science.
may 28—3m*
DAVID LURENS.

## BALFOUR'S INQUIRY.

JUST received and for sale at No. 43 1-2 North Second street, an Inquiry into the Scriptural import of the words Sheol, Hades, Tartarus, and Gehenna: all translated Hell, in the common English Version, by Walter Balfour. Second Edition; (stereotyped) 2 vols.

Also, a reply to Mr. J. Adams's Lectures, on the "Inquiry," &c. by the same, 50 cents. The above, together, make a complete and finished work in relation to all that can be inferred from Scriptures on the subject of a future retribution in the world to come. The following books may also be had at the same place, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Knebland's Greenfield (Greek Testament,) | $2 00. |
| Greek and English Testament, | 3 50. |
| do. do. in boards, | 3 00. |
| Testament (English only,) | 1 50. |
| Lectures, | 75. |
| Knebland and M'Calla's (Discussion,) | 1 50. |
| Pronouncing Spelling Books, 12 50 per hundred; 2 a dozen, | 5. |
| Ballou on Atonement | 1 00. |
| ——'s Eleven Sermons, | 50 |
| Hymn Books, Pamphlets, &c. | suit 6—tf |

## CARD

HAVING declined business I respectfully recommend my friends and those who have favoured me with their custom to STOKES & WILKINSON, at my old stand No. 64 Chesnut st. having confidence in their abilities to give entire satisfaction in the line of their profession.
JOEL ATKINSON.

## STOKES & WILKINSON,

*Woollen Drapers and Tailors,*

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public generally, that they have removed to the above mentioned stand, No. 64 Chesnut street, where they intend keeping a general assortment of seasonable goods in their line, which will be made up at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style.

N. B. To Let, the STORE No. 56 Chesnut street.—Apply as above.
aug 6—tf

PHILADELPHIA

## FLOATING BATHS.

THE above Establishment is now open for the reception of the Company, opposite Market street wharf, and every attention requisite to render it pleasant and inviting, will be paid by the subscribers.

WILLIAM & GEORGE WILLIAMS.

The following rates are established for the season, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Family Ticket, for the season | $10 |
| Single Tickets for grown persons for the season, | 6 |
| Single Tickets for grown persons per month | 3 |
| Lads under 14 years of age, per season, | 4 |
| Do do do per month, | 2 |
| Single Bathing, including ferr age, | 18 |
| Do do do for Lads, | 12 |

June 2—tf

## FORTUNES' HOME FOREVER

129, CHESNUT STREET.

THE Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 17th Class, took place on Wednesday, the 6th of July, when the following numbers were drawn, viz:—

9 42 16 46 60 2 27 28

Which gave the Capital Prize therein to the following, viz.

| No. | Combination. | |
|---|---|---|
| *12431 | 9 16 42 | the capital prize of $30,000 |
| *28250 | 27 28 42 | 1000 |
| *20434 | 16 27 46 | 1000 |
| *20448 | 16 27 60 | 1000 |
| * 2822 | 2 27 46 | 1000 |
| * 2826 | 2 27 60 | 1000 |
| *15228 | 9 42 46 | 500 |
| *12849 | 9 27 42 | 500 |
| *12831 | 9 28 42 | 500 |
| *12435 | 9 16 46 | 500 |
| *12867 | 9 27 60 | 500 |
| *12899 | 9 28 60 | 500 |
| *20823 | 16 42 60 | 500 |
| *28397 | 27 42 46 | 500 |

* All of which together with many other capital prizes, were as usual sold at

## FORTUNE'S HOME,

## P. CANFIELD'S

No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

Which office has ever been and will continue to be true to its motto.

The capital prize of $30,000 was sold in quarter shares, viz: One quarter in this city and three quarters of do in the country. Holders of the above, or any prize in the Lottery, are respectfully invited to present the same at 129, Chesnut street, or renew the same for capital prizes soon to be distributed by some of P. C's friends and patrons, many of whom must and will often be truly fortunate.
july 9—tf

## Money! Money!—from $1 to $500.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN BALLS.

THE Subscriber, Licensed Pawn Broker, informs his friends, and the public in general, that he still continues to advance money on Plate, Watches, Jewellery, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. on the most reasonable terms, at his Office, No. 117 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street. The systematic form in which for the last six years, he has been conducting his business, warrants him, he thinks, in asserting that whoever may apply to him, will find themselves perfectly satisfied in every respect. All goods left with him, will be kept six months, (or if requested, for a longer time,) insured against loss or damage by fire, and every other possible attention given for their preservation. No pledges received from minors or apprentices.

STEPHEN BLANCHFORD,
No. 117 North Fifth-street, third door above Vine-street.
may 14—3m

## YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE

LEAVES the Union Hotel, No. 244 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, every morning during the heat of the weather, at half past 6 o'clock.—Passengers will dine at Wm. Rogers's Boarding School Inn, Kimberton, and proceed to the Springs in the afternoon, or in the evening as may suit themselves.

Returning, will leave the Springs at 11 o'clock A. M. dine with the Stage company at Rogers's and arrive in Philadelphia in the evening—except when a number of passengers who engage the stage, prefer an earlier hour so as to dine in Philadelphia.

Careful drivers and excellent horses with changes on the road every ten miles, are provided, and every attention will be given to accommodate passengers.

☞ All baggage at the risk of the owners.

J. VANBUSKIRK,
Agent in Philadelphia, for the Proprietors.
June 21st, 1825. [28—8t*

## CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, &c.

FOR *the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.*

*There is perhaps no medical observation better established, nor more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. To a climate so variable as ours, where the changes of temperature are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life than most people imagine or are willing to believe.—The tables of mortality exhibit the astounding fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one. Inasmuch then as this fatal disease bids defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a speedy prospect of relief, in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.*

*The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and, preventing its proceeding to an incurable state found in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life, ought carefully to be attended to."*

*This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is commonly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, restores the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may safely be given to infants, for which it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping cough, &c. and is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease in all its different states. It is offered for sale by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North West Corner of Market and Second streets, Dr. JOSEPH STOUSE, Corner of Coats' and Second streets, PETER WILLIAMSON, Corner of Almond and Second streets, THOMAS CAVE, 228 Market street, &c. and S. C. GRAHAM & D. SCHAFFER, No. 293 South Second street.*
J. & 22—tf

## SUPERIOR LEMON SYRUP,

FOR Punch, Lemonade, and other domestic purposes. This Syrup is of a most agreeable flavour, warranted to keep for any length of time, and made particularly for fine family use. Sold wholesale and retail, by

J. UNDERWOOD,
No. 7 South Sixth street, between Chesnut and Market.
april 15—6m

## PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

PACKAGE SALE.

*British and Domestic Goods.*

On Wednesday, the 10th August, at 10 o'clock precisely, by the package,

200 PACKAGES BRITISH & DOMESTIC GOODS.

Particulars will be found in the Catalogues, which will be ready for delivery, and the goods open for inspection one day previous to the sale.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

## TICKETS $4 50.

To be had at H. C. YATES'S office, 127 Chesnut street.

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

EIGHTEENTH CLASS,

To be drawn on the 7th of September, 1825, and finished in a few minutes, sixty numbers, nine ballots to be drawn.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $25,000 | | 1 Prize of | $12,000 | |
| 1 | do. | 5,600 | 1 | do. | 5,500 |
| 10 | do. | 1,000 | 20 | do. | 500 |
| 50 | do. | 200 | 57 | do. | 100 |

114 Prizes of $50, 285 do. 20, 1,596 do. 10, 14,564 do. 5.

To obtain any of these RICH CAPITALS, apply at

YATES'

Lucky Office, No. 127 Chesnut Street, three
july 16—tf doors from Fourth street.

## CONINE'S OFFICE,

*Philadelphia, Saturday, July 9, 1825.*

Numbers drawn in the Union Canal Lottery, 17th Class:

9 42 16 46 60 2 27 28

PRIZES can be cashed, or renewed for tickets in the next Lottery, at CONINE'S Fortunate Office, No. 3 South Third street.

One of the principal Lotteries to be drawn a the Grand State Lottery of Maryland—all to be drawn on Wednesday the 27th inst. by the new and popular plan called ODD AND EVEN—Capital Prize 40,000 Dollars.

Tickets only 7 50 Halves 3 50—Quarters 1 75—Eighths 62 1-2. Orders for Tickets received, and forwarded immediately to Baltimore.
July 9—3t

## GIBBS' OFFICE.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery 17th Class, took place on Wednesday, the 6th of July, when the following numbers were drawn, viz:—

9 42 16 46 60 2 27 28

Which gave the Capital Prize therein to the following ticket, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 16 42 | the Capital Prize of 30,000 |
| 2 27 28 | 20,000 |
| 2 46 60 | 10,000 |
| 16 46 60 | 5,000 |
| 2 16 46 | 1000 |
| *2 16 28 | 1000 |
| 2 16 27 | 1000 |
| 28 46 46 | 1000 |
| 9 42 46 | 500 |
| 2 9 42 | 500 |
| *42 46 60 | 500 |
| *9 27 46 | 500 |
| 9 16 28 | 500 |

Besides a large number of 100, and 20 dollar prizes.—All marked thus * were sold by JOHN GIBBS, at his Lucky Office, No. 44 1-2 South Third street, Philadelphia.
july 9—tf

J. UNDERWOOD, Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Pickles, Fine sances, Ketchup, Lemon Syrup, Curry Powder, &c. No. 7 South 6th st. ap 23—6m

PORTER, ALE and CIDER, for Shipping and Home Consumption, by SAMUEL NEILL, corner of Second street and Germantown Road, sign of the Harp and Eagle.—19tf

PAPER HANGING done in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms, by HOWELL & CO No. 74 North Sixth street, and No. 127 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.—19tf

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MAKING, taught at a reduced price at No. 22 Branch street.—19tf

CHEAP and FASHIONABLE FEATHERS, of every description, for sale by WM. G. CHEASE, No. 41, South East corner of Chesnut and Third streets. 19tf

SMITH & WHALAND'S Brush and Bellows Manufactory, No. 18 1-2 North Third street, west side, where articles in either line, may be had at a cheap rate, wholesale and retail.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st, the first house above 5th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—8

REYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 33 North Eighth street.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 168 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 174.

JOHN MCLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Fi lagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 46 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of seasonable Goods of the best quality on hand.—17tf

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No 2 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 6

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repa

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From some eight or ten pages of matter, we select the following, for the encouragement of the writer, who would doubtless become dispirited, were not some regard paid to the profuse outpourings of his genius.

Let rash presumption fling its taunts aside,
Nor dare the highest source of power deride:
Or spurn the rule declared when earth was young,
When oxen went unyoked and pigs unrung;
When Adam but a boy—who loved to please,
Would feed the chickens with his bread and cheese;
And smiling Eve, the queen of sylvan bower,
Made all her Buckwheat cakes of Indian flour;
That all things for man's comfort were designed;
The contents of both sea and land consigned—
To his good care—the noble horse to bear
His haughty rider through the bracing air.
The ox to drag the plough—the cow to give
The luscious Creams, that make the youngsters thrive.
The sheep, their fleecy covering must yield,
And if they be not tough, soon quit the field
For the drear slaughter house—where changed to mutton,
Man munches them caring nor fig nor button.
But harder task I fear me, it will prove,
To show that *all* things here were sent in love—
That the mosquito fly, whose dulcet tones,
So oft are answered by man's sullen groans,
Is the best thing that could to us be given,
To make our joy account with sorrows even.
The common fly too, who hath not the power
To soothe with heavenly sounds the passing hour;
But yet can play the part to him assign'd,
With a light spirit and a willing mind—
Where, within reach, an open mouth he spies,
In pops the leader of a host of flies,
Who gather on the lips, and busy creatures,
Seen with a close observance, all your features;
When driven from their perch, by your grimaces
Seem still more anxious to regain their places;
Just like the politicians of the day,
They think all things go wrong if they're away:
They drink your punch, they trample o'er your food,
And yet dear souls, their purposes are good:
They wish to teach you, that upon this earth,
Unsullied happiness can ne'er have birth.

YOUNG SCROGGIE.

### A NICE POINT OF LAW.

Blackstone, speaking of the right of a wife to dower, asserts, that if land abide in the husband for a single moment, the wife shall be endowed thereof—and he adds that this doctrine was extended very far by a jury in Wales, where the father and son were both hanged in one cart; but the son was supposed to have survived the father, by appearing to struggle the longest, whereby he became seized of an estate by survivorship; in consequence of which seisin, his widow obtained a verdict for her dower.

Somebody was condoling with Lord Norbury a few days ago on the majority of 21 for the third reading of the Catholic Bill; "Poh!" replied the venerable joker, "that's nothing; it is within one of a *minority*, you know."

The Bishop of Bristol, master of Trinity College, disapproving of the young men of his charge wearing trowsers in the loose Cossac fashion, gave orders that they should be discontinued, and short breeches worn instead of them. Upon which a young man archly said, it was rather strange that a bishop should *contract the loose habits* of the university.

A lad who was apprenticed to a butcher, wrote to his parents, saying, 'I send you these lines to tell you how my master likes me very well, and as how I am going on famously. I have already bled three calves.—I skin every day; and he says, if I am a good boy, he will let me kill after Christmas.'

*To prevent Hail Storms.*—The London Courier gives the following piece of information:

A gentleman now on the Continent writes, that the whole country in the neighborhood of Lausanne has undergone a singular process, called *paragreling*. The paragreles consist of poles 40 feet high, placed 500 feet from each other, to which conductors are attached. Great ravages are frequently occasioned to vineyards by hail storms; and it is asserted that these conductors by depriving the hail clouds of their superabundant electricity, will cause their contents to descend either in snow or rain.

The lady of Marshal de Mirepoix, who died at Brussels in 1791, at a very advanced age, retained to her last moments all her wit and gaiety of disposition. On the day of her death, after receiving the last sacraments, her physician having observed to her that he found her considerably changed for the better, she replied—"This is bad news you announce to me, now that every thing is prepared for the Journey, I would much rather set out."

*Allegory.*—Happiness and virtue are twins, which can never be divided: they are born and flourish, or sicken and die together.—They are offsprings of good sense and innocence, and while they continue under the guidance of such parents, they are invulnerable to injury, and incapable of decay.

### PROVERBS.

Many talk like philosophers, and live like fools. Neither give to all, nor contend with fools. No one so old that he hopes not for years of life. Never sign a writing till you have read it, nor drink wine till you have seen it. Purposing without performing, is mere fooling. Speak well of your friend, of your enemy say nothing. Sit in your place and none can make you rise. The best throw of the dice is to throw them away. The best of the game is, to do one's business and talk little of it.—Three things only are well done in haste; flying from the plague, escaping quarrels, and catching fleas. The more you court a mean man the stateller he grows. To believe a thing impossible, is the way to make it so. The man that is cheaply bought costs but a salutation. True valor is fire; bullying is smoke. Use soft words and hard arguments. Would you know the value of money, go and borrow some. When a man's coat is threadbare, it is easy to pick a hole in it. Your looking-glass will tell you what none of your friends will. You may know by a penny how a shilling spends. At the gate which suspicion enters love goes out. As the good man saith, so say we; but as the good woman saith, it must be. A little house well filled, a little land well tilled, and a little wife well willed. An amiable wife commands her husband. Bare walls make gadding housewives. Chuse a wife rather by your ear, than your eye.

### A FAIR OFFER.

Make a full estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to note. As fast as you collect, pay over to those you owe; if you can't collect, renew your notes every year and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious—lose no time, waste no idle moments—be very prudent and economical in all things—discard all pride but the pride of acting justly and well—be faithful in your duty to God, by regular and hearty prayer, morning and night—attend church and meeting regularly every Sunday, and "do unto all men as you would they should do unto you." If you are too needy in your own circumstances, to give the poor, do whatever else you have in your power to do for them cheerfully—but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, and, if you are not happy, comfortable, and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay all your debts.

Dr. FRANKLIN.

1. What word of two syllables is that, the first of which signifies penury, the second, quickness of fancy, and altogether a simpleton?
2. Why is O in coalmeal like an isthmus?
3. What word of two syllables is that, the first of which signifies an apology, the second certain and altogether delight.

An Epigram in two lines may be extracted from the following.

Pride gives sees his this world that more he
Jack merit own him than all the sees beside.

The Gentlemen whose names are contained in the annexed list, are agents and correspondents to the Saturday Evening Post, and will oblige the publishers by attending to the business connected with this establishment, which may occur in their respective places of residence.

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel White, | Kensington. |
| Jas. B. Stuart, 309 Broadway, | city of N. York. |
| John Backenstose, | Geneva, N. Y. |
| Wm. T. Vreedenburg, | Ithica, " |
| Henry Paxson, | Trenton, N. J. |
| Job Smith, | Mount Holly, N. J. |
| Ellis Stokes, } John West, } | Moorestown, " |
| Jacob Roberts, | Haddonfield, " |
| John G. Mason, | Salem, " |
| T. C. Budd, | P. Elizabeth, " |
| J. Bessonett, Esq. P. M. | Bristol, Penn. |
| Edmund P. Banks, | Easton, " |
| R. G. Kerlin, | Chester, " |
| Jas. Peacock, Esq. P.M. | Harrisburg " |
| R. C. Stockton, | Pittsburg, " |
| Samuel Bailie, Esq. P. M. | Marietta, " |
| Lea Pusey, Esq. P. M. | Londongrove, " |
| Henry Ebner & Co. | Allentown, " |
| E. Schofield, Esq. P. M. | Lancaster, Ohio. |
| James P. Langdon, | Cincinnati, " |
| James Holmes, | Murfreesboro' Ten. |
| B. Lundy, Editor Genius U. Emancipation, } | Baltimore, Md. |
| P. Granger, | Centreville " |
| J. Gibbersleve, Esq. P.M. | Canterbury, Del. |
| Thomas Spackman, | Wilmington, " |
| William Willson, Esq. | Lexington, Va. |


## UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

EIGHTEENTH CLASS. NEW SERIES.

TO be drawn on the 7th of September, 1833, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty—a Numbers—Nine ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $25,000 | is | 25,000 |
| 1 do. | 12,000 | | 12,000 |
| 1 do. | 5,660 | | 5,660 |
| 1 do. | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| 10 do. | 1,000 | | 10,000 |
| 20 do. | 500 | | 10,000 |
| 50 do. | 200 | | 10,000 |
| 57 do. | 100 | | 5,700 |
| 114 do. | 50 | | 5,500 |
| 285 do. | 20 | | 5,700 |
| 1596 do. | 10 | | 15,960 |
| 14,361 do. | 5 | | 71,820 |
| 16,500 Prizes, | | | $182,040 |
| 29,360 Blanks, | | | |
| Whole Tickets | $5 00 | Quarters | 1 25 |
| Halves | 2 50 | Eighths | 62 |

FOR SALE AT GIBB'S,
July 30—tf No. 4½ south Third-street.

## OGLEBY'S SICKLES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having contracted for the whole of the above Sickles are ready to receive orders for them. Also, BARTOLETT'S CAST STEEL SCYTHES, and a general assortment of

*Hardware and Cutlery,*

which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash, or the usual approved credit.

SAML. HARVEY & SONS,
april 13—10t No. 62, North Front St.

## Select Didactic Seminary,

FROMBERGER'S COURT.

J. H. BROWN, announces to his patrons, and the late patrons of Mr. Pardon Davis, that he has succeeded to the above institution, where, from his experience in teaching, and a strict attention to the morals, manners, and improvement of the pupils committed to his charge, he hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage heretofore given to his predecessor and himself.

The course of instruction will comprise Orthography, Penmanship, Grammar, Geography, Book-Keeping, Arithmetic, Surveying, Algebra, with the various other branches essential to a good English education; also, Latin and Greek Languages.

Terms, &c. made known at the room.

N. B. Unquestionable references can be given as to ability and recent success in teaching. july 3—3m

## PHARON GUERIN,

HAIR DRESSER, respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues business at his old stand, No. 1, South Seventh street, one door below Market street, East side, where he hopes by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, he may be thought worthy of a continuance of their favor.

He cut hair in the most fashionable style, and endeavors to adapt the mode to the physiognomy of the particular individual. Separate shaving boxes are kept for each customer. may 14—6m

## DAVID WIDENER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to No. 107 Race street, and by strict attention to his business, will endeavor to give general satisfaction to those who will favor him with their custom. Persons wishing to find their own cloths, can have them made up and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres, on hand, of the first quality.

may 7—tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claim against the Estate of John Holmes, Esq. of Lower Dublin Township, late deceased, are requested to present them for settlement, to the subscriber—and persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payments.

LEWIS DUNGAN, Administrator.
Holmesburg, June 8th, 1833. [11—6t*

## Cotton, Woollen, and Fancy Dying.

E. WILLIAMSON respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she still continues the dying business in all its branches, as conducted by her late husband, S. Williamson, at 28 North Eighth street, where she will be happy to receive orders for dying. Wholesale Dry Goods, Woollen Silk, Crape and family apparel of every description, which will be executed in the same superior style as heretofore, without injury to the goods, and to any shade or pattern, in the most durable manner.

June 21—6t

## REMOVAL.

PHILIP WARREN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 765, Arch street, to the north-west corner of Fifth and Prune streets, where he will keep a general assortment of the most fashionable CABINET FURNITURE, of the best materials and workmanship, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices, and solicits a continuance of public patronage, which he will endeavor to merit by his exertions to give satisfaction. april 13—tf

## Cheap Looking Glasses, Andirons, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Looking Glass and Fancy Hardware Business, at the Brick Store, South West corner of Second and Coxe's street, near the New Market, S. L. where he offers for sale, at the lowest prices, for cash, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Andirons Shovel and Tongs, Japanned Tea Trays and Waiters, Plated Castors, Britannia Metal Tea Ware, Plated and Brass Candlesticks, Knives and Forks, Plated and Metal Spoons.

Also, an assortment of Kitchen Utensils, consisting of Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, &c. together with a general assortment of Edge Tools, Locks, Butt Hinges, Screws, Nails, &c.

feb 26—tf HENRY BOUREAU.

## Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

WANTED, 3 or 4 Journeymen Tailors to go to the country, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, if tolerable workmen and of steady habits.

For further particulars enquire at No. 202 North Second street. july 16—3t*

## C. M. & W. B. STOKES,

*No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,*

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 5—tf

NEW SPECULATION.

NEW Coats and pantaloons given for old ones—for further particulars enquire at No. 116 North Fifth street above Race.

JOHN MOSS.

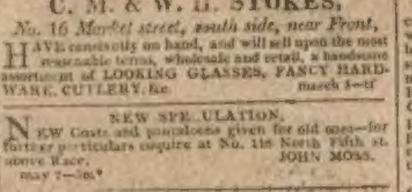
may 7—3m*

## NEW MARKET BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the southeast corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Scotch or English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cotton, Cattail and Wool, Bedsteads and Windsor Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not shrink from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 5—1y

## AKENS & PATTERSON,

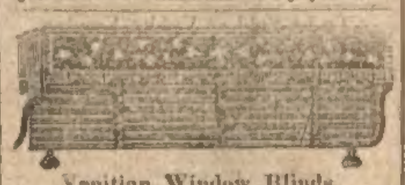


## CABINET MAKERS,

No. 33 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,

*One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,*

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms. july 16—3m*



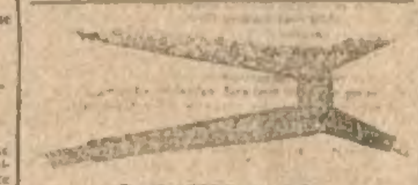
## Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 5—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine st.

## MYRIORAMA.

JUST published and for sale by PHILIP PRICE, Jr. No. 71 Market street, the MYRIORAMA, producing by combination, many Millions of Views of Landscapes, &c. designed and engraved by Robert Campbell. Also, Premiums for Schools, and Copy Slips, in great variety feb 26—tf



## J. DAVIS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes; and hope that their attention to manages will merit the favours of the public.

Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 51, South Front Street.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. may 12—tf

## EDUCATION.

DUTTON respectfully informs his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that, in addition to the Boys apartment, he has taken the Girls apartment of the Seminary lately taught by P. Coad, North West corner of Third and Union streets, (entrance 64 Union) where he intends, if liberally patronized, to teach the various branches of an English education to Males and Females—also sewing, plain and ornamental.

For terms apply as directed above, where the Subscriber lives, who promises to use every endeavour to give general satisfaction. july 16—tf.

## 50 CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Tuesday morning, the 12th inst. an indented Girl, by the name of BRIDGET FURLONG, between 12 and 13 years old, fair complexion, had on a blue and white Domestic frock, no shoes or bonnet on when she went away.—she was seen crossing Gray's Ferry Bridge on her way towards Philadelphia, about 6 o'clock, A. M. of same day.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will lodge her in any Jail and give me information of the same, but no further charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting her.

J. E. HUTCHINSON.
Darby Factory, near Darby, Upper Darby Township, July 16—3t Chester County, Pa.

## DAVIS & HANSON,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Front and Market streets,
march 12—6th PITTSBURGH

## SEA BATHING.

PHILADELPHIA and Tuckerton Stages, will commence running through the route in a day, on the 4th of July, twice a week, as follows:

Leave Tuckerton every Monday and Thursday at sunrise—Breakfast and dine on the road, and arrive at S. H. Cooper's Ferry in good time to cross in the Team Boat to the city, in the same day.

Returning, leave Arch street and Cooper's Ferry, on Wednesdays and Saturdays at sunrise—Breakfast and dine on the road, and arrive about sunset at Tuckerton on the same days, where are good accomodations for Travellers.

Passage through, 2 Dollars 50 Cents, and the usual allowance of 14 pounds.

For seats apply at Arch Street Ferry, where a Book is kept for the register of passengers.

THOMAS WILLITS,
CORNELIUS KELLY.
Tuckerton, June 20th, 1833. [30—2

## FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 7th inst. an indented apprentice to the shoemaking business, named Charles Johnson, about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, light complexion and curled hair; had on when he went away a blue cloth roundabout, striped pantaloons, and new hat; took with him a small bundle of Clothing. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return him to the subscriber, living near the 3 mile stone, on the Lancaster turnpike, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said runaway.

july 23—3t] JOSEPH COGGINS.

## JAMES B. WOOD & CO.

NO. 42 SPRUCE STREET,

BETWEEN Second and Front streets, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, have removed to the manufactory of Springs, Spindles, Bedsteads and other Tacks, and copper Nails and Tacks. All orders, either personally or by letter, will be promptly attended to. The terms are moderate, with a reasonable discount given for Cash. july 23—6t

## City Dying Establishment,

No. 1024 ARCH STREET—PHILADELPHIA,

*A few doors above Fifth-street.*

RICHARD HARRISON, (formerly of the firm of Jones and Harrison) begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has, at the above place, established himself in his profession, and feels confident that his endeavours to please those who may favour him with their custom will not fail to secure their patronage to him, as a Silk Woollen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c.

Merchants, Families and others, are respectfully requested to pay due and prompt attention to the above, as they will find it much to their interest. His experience in the business, and his attention to it, will, he thinks, be amply sufficient to satisfy all doubts on the minds of those who may be pleased to employ him in Dying, Restoring and Refinishing Piece Goods, of every description. Gentlemens Clothes, wet, dry, or steam scoured, on an improved plan. Ladies' Coats, Dresses and Shawls, Dyed to any pattern, or Cleaned. Merino Shawls Cleaned, and the colours warranted. Articles for Mourning attended to at the shortest notice.

N. B. Orders from any part of the United States thankfully received and promptly attended to.

april 30—tf

## CAPITAL $500,000.

THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY daily make Insurance on Property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and Merchandize of every class, Furniture, Books, Mechanics' Tools, Materials, Machinery, Agricultural Products, Stock and Implements, Wearing Apparel, Property and Effects of all kinds, completely protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or Country.

Confining its business exclusively to insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its Charter from engaging in Marine risques,) this Company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Applications at the Office, No. 101 Chesnut street, either personally or by letter, promptly decided on.

JOB BACON, Sec'ry.

march 19—tf

## Chaise Lining and Bag Hides.

THE Subscriber intends keeping constantly on hand, of his own Manufacture, CHAISE HIDES of a superior quality, and will warrant them not too gum.

Also, Lining and Bag Hides, Upper and Sole Leather, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, at No 231 North Second street, between Vine and Callowhill streets, where orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended. JOHN LIPPINCOTT.

June 25—3t

## PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation at his stand, No. 168 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

June 4—3m

FASHIONABLE

## CITY HAT STORE,

WHERE Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty, durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city.—*BEAVERS, CASTORS, IMITATION BEAVERS (at $3.50)* daily receiving from the manufactory

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,
61, S. Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order.

jan 23—tf

## Bell Crown Straw Bonnet MANUFACTORY.

E. HENLEY,

No. 4 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has constantly on hand, an elegant assortment of Leghorn, Straw and Silk Hats, viz.

20 Cases Cottage Straw Hats,
10 do. Gipsey do. do.
10 do. Cottage Gimp do.
2 do. Gipsey do. do.
5 do. Leghorn Flats and Crowns,
3 do. Mens Leghorn Hats,
500 Manetta and Seagrass do.

Also, old work done up on the most reasonable terms.

June 29—3t

## SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative* ever known. All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy,* Scurvy, or cutaneous *Eruptions,* or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver,* Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessfulness of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis,* and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of Scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation so long desired for in vain by the medical world;* at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this must appear to safe has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince; he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall exhibit the most incontestible proofs of its superior efficacy in the disorders for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

### CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February* 16, 1833."

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer in the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February* 17, 1833."

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections. "VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 8th,* 1833."

### AGENTS.

*Boston*—J. F. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
*New York*—Collins & Rumsey, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 151 Broadway, opposite John street.
*Lancaster,* (penn.)—Henry Keller.
*Pittsburg,* (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
*Wilmington,* (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
*Baltimore*—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
*Washington City*—William Gunton, Druggist.
*Alexandria*—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
*Norfolk*—C. Hall, Bookseller.
*Richmond,* (Va.)—James M'Kibbee, Druggist.
*Charleston,* (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
*Petersburgh,* Va.—Bragg & Jones, Druggists.
*Augusta,* (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
*Natchez*—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
*New Orleans*—William M'Kean.

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the physician's care, would find it much to their advantage.

### CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, impoding them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are selling the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making there bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, to cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base imputations, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 11 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

*Philadelphia, Jan. 1,* 1833. [1—tf

JOB W. FOLWELL, Boot and Shoemaker No. 314 North Front street, near Noble. march 21—6m*

## FARE REDUCED.

TO BURLINGTON OR BRISTOL, 25 cts.
BORDENTOWN, 50 cts.
NEW YORK $2 50 cts.

IN the Steam Boat Pennsylvania, Capt. Kellum, from the upper side of Market street wharf, every week day at 6 o'clock A. M. and Sundays at 7 o'clock A. M. returning the same day. Office No. 13 Market street.

july 30—3t

## EXCURSION TO BRISTOL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to provide on Sundays for company by the Steam Boats. The Ordinary will be served up at half past one o'clock. Private parties can be accommodated.

JOHN BESSONETT.

N.B.—The Steam Boat Trenton leaves the wharf at the lower or south side of Market street, at 8 o'clock, on Sundays for Bristol, and returns in the after part of the day. may 25—tf

## SEA BATHING.

CONVEYANCE EVERY DAY TO GREAT SWAMP, LONG BEACH.

THE Subscribers will commence running daily on Monday Morning, their Line of stages, for the accommodation of persons disposed to visit the above splendid Establishment at Long Beach. Passengers will leave Arch street Ferry, Philadelphia, every morning, at 5 o'clock—cross over to S. H. Cooper's Ferry, where the stage will be ready to convey them (passing through Moorestown, Mount Holly and the Grenser Plains) to Manvalaken, in time to cross over to the Beach the same evenings. Returning, will leave the Shore every Morning, and arrive at S. H. Cooper's Ferry, in time to cross in the Team Boat to Philadelphia, the same evenings. Persons wishing to take this line, will please to leave their names at Arch street Ferry, where a book is kept for that purpose.

Fare through, two dollars and fifty cents.

WHITE, DOBBINS & CO. Proprietors.

☞ Stages are kept in readiness at Burlington to meet the morning boats from Philadelphia, to convey passengers by this Line to the above Beach. Passengers by the Mount Holly steam boat to Payette, running from the lower side of Market street, can be conveyed to the Beach by Stages attached to this Line, which start from Mount Holly. July 30—3t

## SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY on Tuesday, the 31st of July, an indented girl, named REBECCA GARRISON, about fifteen or sixteen years old. It is not known what wearing apparel she had on, as she took all her clothing, which was considerable, and would probably change it to suit the occasion. The above reward and no charges will be paid for the detection and securing said runaway, so that I may get her again.

GEORGE NELSON,
july 30—3t* 155 South Sixth st.

## TO LET.

A Two Story Dwelling House, pleasantly situated in Mount Holly, on the south side of Garden street, the property of Samuel J. Read, Esq. There is four rooms on the lower floor, four on the second, two in the garret, and two in the cellar; a wood house, well of excellent water, garden with a number of fruit trees, and pretty well filled with vegetables, to be had on reasonable terms, and immediate possession given—enquire of said S. J. Read, or E. W Black, on the premises.

Mount Holly, July 23, 1833. [30—tf.

## VALUABLE FARM and CEDAR SWAMP.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Burlington, in the Term of May, 1833—

*Will be Sold at Public Sale,*

ON Wednesday, the 10th day of August next, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, all that Valuable FARM, in the township of Northampton, late the property of Enoch Elkinton, dec'd. containing 210 acres, more or less. The situation of this farm is equal to any in the county, being in a healthy and respectable neighbourhood, a public road running through it, and bounding on a never failing stream of water—within one and a half miles of Rancocas meeting-house, two and a half of the city of Burlington, five of Mount-Holly, (the county town) and about sixteen miles from Philadelphia. The improvements are two good brick farm Houses, with all necessary out-buildings, Apple orchards and other fruit trees. There is about 50 acres of Woodland, the remainder Arable, with a good proportion of Meadow of the first quality, the whole under good cedar fence, and divided into suitable fields and meadows. It will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit purchasers. Persons desirous of viewing the above property before the sale, will call on Fenton Elkinton, residing on the farm, who will show the same.

JOHN BRICK.
Administrator to the Estate of Enoch Elkinton, dec'd.
July 30—3t*

*HEAP and FASHIONABLE*

## CITY FEATHER STORE.

LADIES' and GENTLEMENS' FEATHERS, of every description, (wholesale & retail) which for beauty, durability, and excellence of material, are equal to any in the city.

Ladies' Fancy Feathers—Plumes of different shades, Birds of Paradise, Marabou, Ostrich, Vulture, Military Feathers—Ostrich, Vulture, Chicken.

With all kinds of Military Trimmings. Will be sold at very reduced prices.

Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch, by

WM. G. CREASE.

No. 41, South East corner of Third and Chesnut sts.

N. B. Feathers Cleaned, Dyed, and Repaired, at the shortest notice. feb 12—6m

## TOOTH-ACHE

*Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.*

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can bring the teeth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is exceeded by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth-Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted effectious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce street. may 18—1y

## Information is Wanted

OF A CHILD, that has been absent eleven years, who was left in the Island of Madeira by the name of JOHN JAMES BARRET or CUMBER. Any information that can be given may alleviate a Distressed Mother. Any particulars relating to him directed to JAMES DOYLE, No. 83 Moyamensing Road, Philadelphia county, will be received with thankfulness.

Printers throughout the United States, would render an obligation by publishing this Advertisement.

july 2—6m

## Bedding Warehouse,

No. 128 North Third street,

*A few doors above Race Street, Philadelphia.*

SAMUEL HINDE WRIGHT, respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Elegant Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Curled Hair, Mattresses of the best quality, best Geese Feathers, weeded; Bed Ticking, English and American; Venetian Window Blinds, and a general assortment of Fancy and Windsor Chairs, &c. &c.

Captains of Vessels, Seafaring Men, and persons about to commence House-keeping, are invited to call and view the above assortment, as it will be sold very low for CASH.

N. B. Venetian Blinds will be repaired in the best manner. Mattresses, and Cushions for Churches, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Persons wishing to have their Feathers Cleaned, so as never to create moth, or have any offensive smell, will please call at the above stand.

Orders from any part of the United States, executed with alacrity and despatch. jan 22—ly

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of BENJAMIN CHAMPION, late of this City, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands to furnish their accounts duly attested, to either of the Subscribers at Arch Street Ferry.

CHARLES CHAMPION,
JOHN CHAMPION,
RICHARD B. CHAMPION,
Administrators.

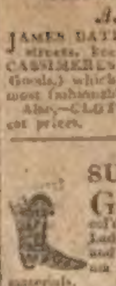
Philadelphia, June 30, 1833. [July 2—3t

## CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS

JAMES BATES, S. E. corner of South and Second streets, keeps constantly on hand, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, (Spring and Summer Goods,) which will be made to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

Also,—CLOTHING of every description at the lowest prices. june 8—tf

## 246. SUMMER SHOES.



GENTLEMEN'S fine Wax Calf Skin and Morocco Boots and Shoes; do. black and calf'd Backskin Boots and Shoes; do. Pumps; Ladies' black and calf'd Morocco and Kid Boots and Shoes; do. black and calf'd Valentias Drapes & Satins, &c. of the best workmanship and materials.

All of which will be sold low and rips mended *gratis.*

Also, an extensive assortment of *low priced* Shoes—from 50 to 75 cents.

BREED & MUDGE,

No. 246 Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets and between Jefferies' and Brooks' Hotels. may 4—tf.

## J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,

*Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia,*

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Fans, and Fanning Utensils of all descriptions. Carving Fans may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 19—tf

CHARLES EVANS'S PRESS-SCREW MANUFACTORY, No. 21 Bank street, (or Moravian Alley,) Philadelphia, where he has on hand, Press Screws for Printers, Paper Makers, Book Binders, Tobacconists, &c. also, Screws for cutting Nail Stocks. All kinds of work done. Copper and Silversmiths' Tools made on reasonable terms. A supply of the above Screws may be kept at A. Sauer's, south west corner of Third and Arch streets. 14t

## EVANS' PREMIUM SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.

THE attention of Farmers is requested to this plough, which was awarded the Premium by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It possesses the great advantage of sharpening the share by its operation on the soil, and consequently saves nearly half the expense, exclusive of time lost at